

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, November 1, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Today has been cold and rather disagreeable. About 9:30 this morning we drove out to Yenching University to see their agricultural fair.

Upon arrival there, we were told that on account of the bad weather, the fair had been postponed until next Friday and Saturday.

We drove out to one of the agricultural buildings where we met Mr. Yi, one of the Chinese students D. & D. met at the University in 1924. We also met Mr. D. W. Chang, a bright young Chinese, who is in charge of the Poultry Department of the University.

We also saw a very good display of sorghum, millet, wheat, sweet potatoes and other vegetables.

We tried to reach the University by phone yesterday, but on account of the wires being down, due to the storm, we were unable to get in touch with any one to find out about the fair, so took the chances by going out today.

If we have time we may go out either Friday or Saturday the 7th or 8th.

We spent the evening on our report, looking over and arranging our pictures, and in getting things in shape to make out our account for October.

U. S. Department of State
Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, D. C.

Today has been a very busy day for the Consulate.

At 10:30 this morning we drove out to the Consulate grounds to

see the new Consulate building.

Our first stop was at the new Consulate building.

The building is a very modern building with a lot of

new equipment.

We then went to one of the Consulate offices where

we saw the new Consulate building. It is a very modern

building with a lot of new equipment.

The building is a very modern building with a lot of

new equipment.

We also saw a very good building with a lot of

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P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, November 2, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We worked on official and personal correspondence and wrote up the results of our efforts yesterday.

The day has been sunshiny but windy and quite chilly and disagreeable.

Tomorrow we plan on visiting Dr. Ernest Tso, of the P.U.M.C. to get such information as we can relative to the making and utilization of soybean milk. We also plan on visiting a soy sauce, soybean jam and pickling establishment for the purpose, if possible, of securing still and motion pictures.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441100) FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) (P)
 RE: [REDACTED] (C)

On 10/10/68, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had been
 contacted by [REDACTED] who had been contacted by [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED].

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum
 dated 10/10/68, and one copy of a letterhead memorandum dated 10/10/68.

Very truly yours,
 [REDACTED]

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 [REDACTED]

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Very truly yours,
 [REDACTED]

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Very truly yours,
 [REDACTED]

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, November 3, 1930.
Peiping, China.

In the forenoon we went up to the Peking Union Medical College and met Dr. Ernest Tso. The Doctor is especially interested in the food and feeding of young infants, and is experimenting with the use of both cow and soybean milk.

He showed us pictures of babies fed in part or wholly on cows milk, as well as those fed on soybean milk and also showed us charts of the results of his work, as well as some of the babies being fed in the hospital.

Mr. Morse made an engagement to call on him again Wednesday morning to talk with him about soybean milk and other products and also to learn more about his work.

After tiffin we went to the soy sauce, soy jam and pickle establishment of a Mr. Wang in the outer city to the southwest. This establishment is some 300 years old and many of the large earthen glazed jars are of the age of the establishment.

We made a few exposures of soy sauce presses in a dingy building, and also a few exposures in the open court where most of the pickles are made and the jams are cured.

Such of these still pictures as are worth while follow at the end of the day's notes.

From the Lan Hsin Chai pickle, jam and soy sauce establishment we went to the Wan Shun Tien Inn on Hsuan Wumen Street, out of Peiping to the southwest. In the court of the Inn are three concrete persimmon curing or processing furnaces or kilns where the pucker is taken out of the Chinese

persimmons in the early part of the season, between the latter part of September and about November 15th, and before the time when the pucker is removed through nature's process of freezing.

Of the three kilns in the compound, one with six containers and another with eight, six in a battery and two low down but connected with the same fire box, are out in the open. The third kiln of six containers is built with one end against the wall.

We hope, before the season closes, to arrange not only to get pictures of the kilns filled with persimmons, but also to get temperature records of the fruit throughout the curing or processing period and also air temperatures for the same period.

On account of the cold bad weather today these kilns were not in operation.

We tried to get in touch, by phone, with authorities at Tung Chou, some 15 miles or so to the east of Peiping, to see if the agricultural fair advertised for the 4th and 5th had been postponed. Not being able to reach anyone in authority by phone on account of the lines being broken down by the recent storm, we decided to take a chance and drive out there tomorrow morning.

Negative #46157. Soja max. Soy sauce press. Peiping, China.
Taken at the soy sauce and pickle factory of Mr. Wang, outside
Peiping, not far from Hsuan Wumen Street. Showing the side
of one of a number of old Chinese lever soy sauce presses.





Negative #46158. Sola max. Soy sauce press. At the soy sauce, pickle and soybean jam factory of Mr. Wang, outside Peiping to the southwest. A fairly nearby view of the front and a portion of the side of the soy sauce press shown in picture #46157.

Negative #46159. Soja max. Soy sauce presses. In the soy sauce room of the Lan Hsin Chai soy sauce factory (Mr. Wang) outside of Peiping to the southwest. A rather poor picture, owing primarily to poor light and other conditions, of four large glazed earthen jars and three old Chinese lever soy sauce presses.





Negative #46160. Sola max. Soysauce and jam. Mr. Wang's Lan Hsin Chai Soy Sauce Factory outside Peiping to the southwest. View from the northeast corner of the compound just in front of the soy sauce pressing room, looking over the large earthen jars of jam, pickles, etc. This establishment is 300 years old and some of the jars, they started with are still in use.

Negative #46161. Solia max. Soy jam and pickle. From the southwest corner of the compound of Mr. Wang's Lan Hsin Chai Soy Sauce Factory looking in a northeasterly direction, showing, for the most part, jars of jam and pickle covered with reed grass matting.



P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, November 4, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Horse, Suyetake, Liu and Dorsett left Peiping about nine o'clock this morning for Tung Chou to visit an agricultural fair. We reached our destination a little after ten o'clock and were soon inspecting the fair. We had not gotten very far on our way when a Mr. Hunt, an American missionary (whom we later learned is in charge of the fair) came up and introduced himself. From the very start he began to make excuses for this, that and the other.

There are a few farm implements on display. They are poorly labeled and from our standpoint poorly placed and displayed. In another part of the space used for displays we saw a few vegetables and general farm products. Even these are either without labels or poorly labeled and badly arranged. On a table to one side of the building we saw a few paste board boxes of eggs. These too, in so far as we could see, are unlabeled, and it was impossible to tell for what purpose they were there - possibly to call attention to the containers.

In another room there was a fairly good and interesting display of school children's sketches, drawings and writing,, and in still another room, some very good embroidery on linen. We were told that this was the work of school girls.

After making the rounds we asked Mr. Hunt if there were any grain shops in the city where we could get a few samples of soybeans and other legumes. He went with us to several and we secured ten or a dozen samples.

We were very much disappointed at not finding a good representative display of farm products at the fair, and even more disappointed and disgusted at the fair in general.

About eleven o'clock we bid goodbye to Mr. Hunt and returned to Peiping, where we arrived in time for tiffin.

On the way back from Tung Chou Liu told us that he learned after leaving us last night that one of the persimmon processing kilns at Wan Shun Inn would be operating this afternoon and tonight.

After tiffin, as Morse was engaged in some special work, Dorsett, with Liu and Suyetake, went over to the persimmon processing establishment to see and learn all that we could about this hot water method of processing or curing of persimmons to remove their astringency. We also hoped to get some pictures of the kilns and to make arrangements for observations and temperature records of the fruit in course of processing, if possible.

On arriving at the inn we found the eight container kiln filled with persimmons in luke-warm water, and got some good pictures. These will appear at the conclusion of today's notes.

We learned that the men who own the persimmons and who operate the kilns are from the persimmon district in Toli, a big persimmon producing region in the Western Hills some 40 to 50 miles from Peiping. They rent quarters and space for the kilns from the inn keeper and build their own kilns and when the season is over, rip them out.

The season of processing persimmons in Peiping, we are

told, is from about September 15 or 20th to the 15th or 20th of November depending on the season. When the astringent principle in the persimmon (tannin) is transformed into a non-astringent principle through nature's process of ripening and freezing, the artificial curing of the fruit stops.

On learning that they plan to fire the eight container kiln, which is now full of persimmons, for about one hour beginning about seven o'clock, and again for about another hour beginning about 3:30 or 4:00 o'clock tomorrow morning, we arranged to be there to get temperature records.

When we returned at seven o'clock equipped with a Centigrade thermometer, candles, a camp lantern and pad of paper, we found that the fire had been started some ten or fifteen minutes before our arrival. Immediately we began our work of taking temperature readings of the air and fruit in each container. As these records will not be completed before early tomorrow morning, they will be included in tomorrow's notes and a detailed drawing of a kiln will be found at the close of our notes of November 11th.

It is estimated that the containers hold on an average from 500 to 1000 persimmons, depending on the container and the grade of the fruit.

The fruit remains in the containers about 18 to 20 hours. The temperature of the water is recorded by the "Teel" practice, and therefore no actual water temperature records are available. Likewise there are no available temperature records of water and fruit throughout the period of processing the fruit. We should have a continuous dial clock temperature record of

one or more of the containers throughout at least one processing period.

Early in the season when the persimmons are much greener than now, the water is made hotter and they fire three times during a night's processing. Now that the fruit is riper, the temperature of the water is lower and only two firings are necessary to get good results in curing the fruit, that is transforming the tannin.

During the season, from about September 15th or 20th to the middle of November, or a little later, they process normally in each six container kilns something like 200,000 persimmons.

In order to get, as nearly as possible, the temperature of the water in the containers when the persimmons are put in, we got the man who was firing and attending to the kiln to give us a pail of water of the temperature they use. With our Centigrade thermometer this registered 44°. This temperature is reduced considerably when the cold fruit from the outside is put into it. We regret that we did not get back to the inn in time to get the temperature of the water and fruit in the containers just before the first fire was started. However, the first reading is perhaps little if any above what it was when the fire was started.

The fruit in the containers is kept covered from the time it is put into them until processed and ready to sell, normally in about 18 to 20 hours.

Mr. Suyetake and I remained and assisted in making the temperature reading through the first firing. Mr. Liu will

remain over night to record the temperature readings at the second firing which will be about three o'clock tomorrow morning.

In the course of our conversation about persimmons, we learned that the prices received for the cured Tamopan or big persimmon are as follows:

Number 1 Grade, per 100 fruit	\$1.50 Mex.
Number 2 Grade, per 100 fruit	\$1.30 Mex.
Number 3 Grade, per 100 fruit	\$0.80 Mex.

Similar grade of the Lantern variety, which are considerably smaller, sell normally for about one-half the above amounts.

Negative #46162. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Wan Shun Tien Inn, on Hsuan Wumen Street, outside the Peiping city wall. A nearby view of one side and the top of the concrete persimmon processer or curing kiln.





Negative #46163. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Wan Shun Inn, Hsuan Wumen Street, Peiping, China. A rather distant side view of a concrete persimmon kiln. The containers are glazed earthen jars about 22" across on top, something like 15" at the bottom and about 22" to 40" deep, and when filled each contains as follows: 1st size fruit, 450; 2nd size fruit, 500; and 3rd, 650 fruit. The main furnace contains two flues each about 4" in diameter. On the front end they are (as one is shown) in front, while at the back they are (as shown) on the side. In both cases they are near the top. The firing is done from the end at the right where two containers are, which appear to be an after thought for increasing the capacity of the kiln. The firing place is between these two containers and dug down about 16" below the surface. The number of persimmons processed in a season in this kiln, from about Sept-

ember 15th to November 15th, was given to us as 700,000. After November 15th, as a rule, persimmons processed by nature (freezing) puts the artificial processors out of commission. A careful inspection of the surface of the first container on the right will show the stem of a U. S. Government thermometer.



Negative #46164. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Wan Shun Inn, Hsuan Wumen St., Peiping, China. This is a little nearer view of the concrete persimmon kiln shown in picture #46163. In the former a Chinese man and woman is in the picture, in

this one, at the right stands a Japanese gentleman, Mr.
N. Suyetake.



Negative #46165. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Wan Shan Tien
Inn, Hsuen Wumen Street, Peiping. A nearby view showing
the sides and tops of the two lower curing jars in front
of the large six-jar curing kiln. The flue vent of the
nearest jar is on the near side near the top and is closed
by a piece of paper.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, November 5, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Mr. Liu arrived at the hotel early this morning with the table of temperature records made last night. He reported that he was not able to get the third and last temperature reading of the fruit in the containers when the second firing ceased and the drafts in the kiln were closed. He further stated that the reason for his not getting this record was due to the fact that the men operating the kiln objected to raising the matting to insert the thermometer and make the reading. They feared that the upper layer of persimmons in the containers would not be thoroughly processed if the cold air (a little less than 0° C.; we say a little less because we feel reasonably sure that it was colder, but the thermometer we used was not graduated for lower readings) come in contact with the fruit.

We regret that Liu did not assume the responsibility of buying such fruit as do not thoroughly cured and go ahead with the last reading. This perhaps would have been done if Dorsett or Morse had been there. Here is a specific example showing how difficult it is to guard against mis-haps when entrusting such things to even very efficient and thoroughly reliable assistants.

The general notes following the table, it is believed, will be interesting in connection with the study of the table of temperatures and the drawings and pictures of the kiln. (See picture #46164.)

Table showing outside temperature and also the time, temperature of the water and persimmons in each of the containers in an eight-container hot water processing kiln at the Wan Shun Inn (in the Chinese City, outside Peiping), where persimmons were being processed to remove their astringency. For a better understanding of this kiln see picture #46164. We numbered the containers as follows: Facing the container, we began with the one in front and numbered the four on the left continuously 1, 2, 3 and 4; and on the right from the one in front, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The persimmons were put into the containers about 2:00 P.M. yesterday and the kiln was fired first about an hour between six and seven P.M. and second, for about the same time between three and four A.M. this morning (Nov. 5, 1930).

Table of Temperature Readings.

Outside		Container #1		Container #2		Container #3		Container #4	
Temp.	Hour	Temp.	Hour	Temp.	Hour	Temp.	Hour	Temp.	Hour
	P.M.		P.M.		P.M.		P.M.		P.M.
7 C.	7:10	19 C.	7:03	20 C.	7:05	18 C.	7:07	22 C.	7:10
4 C.	7:17	20 C.	7:39	19 C.	7:41	23 C.	7:42	24 C.	7:44
2 C.	8:00	26 C.	8:03	24 C.	8:06	24 C.	8:08	27 C.	8:11
	A.M.		A.M.		A.M.		A.M.		A.M.
-0 C.	2:58	25 C.	3:00	26 C.	3:03	26 C.	3:06	29 C.	3:08
-0 C.	3:45	26 C.	3:25	28 C.	3:27	28 C.	3:29	30 C.	3:30
Outside		Container #5		Container #6		Container #7		Container #8	
Temp.	Hour	Temp.	Hour	Temp.	Hour	Temp.	Hour	Temp.	Hour
	P.M.		P.M.		P.M.		P.M.		P.M.
7 C.	7:15	17 C.	7:11	24 C.	7:12	20 C.	7:13	21 C.	7:14
4 C.	7:17	24 C.	7:45	25 C.	7:47	26 C.	7:49	26 C.	7:51
2 C.	8:00	23 C.	8:13	25 C.	8:15	27 C.	8:17	26 C.	8:20
	A.M.		A.M.		A.M.		A.M.		A.M.
-0 C.	2:58	25 C.	3:10	28 C.	3:13	31 C.	3:15	30 C.	3:16
-0 C.	3:45	25 C.	3:32	29 C.	3:34	34 C.	3:37	33 C.	3:39

It will be noted that in no instance did the temperature in the containers go very high or vary greatly. The

P. H. Dorsett's Notes of
November 5, 1930 (Cont.).

average temperature of containers #1, 2, 3 and 4 is 24.25° C. while that of containers #5, 6, 7 and 8 is 25.875° C, an average difference of 1.625° C. This small average difference in temperature may be due to faulty circulation within the kiln, but on account of not being familiar with its internal construction we are not in a position to say anything definite as to whether or not the difference shown is or is not the result of the internal arrangement and circulation of the heated air, smoke and gases.

We think the uniformity of the temperature of the eight containers is quite remarkable. The conditions under which the observations were made were rather crude. For example, we only had one thermometer and as a result had not only to pull it up, so that the bulb was almost out of the container, to get the readings, but also had to take it out and put in each container from one to eight. The time between these changes, we fear, was too short to get really very accurate results.

Another feature of the observations which was more or less difficult and unsatisfactory was the difficulty we found in reading, even by electric flash-light, the actual temperature. It is not by any means a simple matter to hold up a piece of matting with one's elbow, lift a glass stem thermometer with one hand, and with the other direct a flash light on it to where you think the top of the mercury column should be and then actually find and read it. There is a considerable chance here for errors. Records such as these should

be made with a chart thermometer so as to get continuous records.

The water, by rule of thumb into which persimmons are placed in the containers, registered a temperature of 44° C. above zero.

Fire was started a little before seven o'clock in the evening and about seven-thirty stopped and the kiln drafts completely closed.

Fire was again started at about three o'clock in the morning of November 5, 1930, and it was stopped about four-thirty and the kiln drafts again closed. About six o'clock (A.M.) on the morning of November fifth the fruit was sold out to dealers and huxters.

We hope to arrange for getting other temperature readings of persimmons in course of processing to remove their astringency and hope for better results.

It is desply to be regretted that we did not learn of this practice of the hot water processing of persimmons earlier in the season so as to have gotten temperature records at the time when the kilns were fired three times during the night, and hotter water used.

This is one of a number of other reasons why a specialist should spend a season in Peiping and vicinity to get records and data concerning this important fruit crop.

It was a little after nine o'clock this morning when we left for Tang Shan en route to the village of Hsiang Tang, some four miles or more to the northwest of Tang Shan.

We arrived in Tang Shan about 10:30 and by about eleven were on donkeys on our way from there to Hsiang Tang where we

P. H. Dorsett's Notes of
November 5, 1930 (Cont. 3)

understand persimmons in considerable quantity are stored in beds on the ground in the open for winter consumption.

It was about one o'clock when we stopped at a storage yard where upwards of 800,000 persimmons were in or being placed in open air storage beds.

The owner of the storage yard was away and as a result we were not able to make any arrangements for installing our eight-day clock recording thermometer in one of the beds to get continuous temperature readings of the fruit and air throughout the season.

However, we were able to get some very good pictures of the persimmons in the beds and in a few instances of practices of handling the fruit as it goes into storage.

It was too late, after getting the pictures we wanted, to look up any of the other storage places in the village.

We hope, however, within the next two or three days to return with Mr. Horse and Mr. Suyetake to show them this remarkably unique and interesting feature of Chinese horticulture, the like of which perhaps does not occur elsewhere in the world.

We also hope that we will not only be successful in making the necessary arrangements to get the use of a bed in which to install the thermometer, but also hope to get it installed and in operation.

We returned to Tang Shan where we got a late tiffin at the Tang Shan Hotel, and arrived back in Peiping about six o'clock in the afternoon.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth while follow.



Negative #46166. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Near the village of Hsiang Tang, Chihli, China. A farmer wrapping, with old newspaper, one-year buds. We understand they are only protected in this way the first year.



Negative #46167. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Near the village of Hsiang Tang, Chihli, China. A slightly different view showing the wrapping of persimmon buds.



Negative #46168. Diospyros
kaki. Persimmon. Near the
village of Hsiang Tang, a few
miles to the northwest of Tang
Shan. This shows a Chinese
farmer mounding for winter
protection, two young persimmon
tree sprouts of one year's
growth from the bud. The
trees have also been wrapped
with paper as a winter pro-
tection.

Negative #46169. Diospyros
kaki. Persimmon. Near the
village of Hsiang Tang, a
few miles N.W. of Tang Shan,
China. Three young persimmon
trees(perhaps from buds or
grafts on the same stock) pro-
tected by thorny jujube branches
and mounded for winter protec-
tion against cold.





Negative #46170. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Haiang Tang Village, China. Bedding down large persimmons in the open air storage yard at the above village. These fruits are more or less soft and will be sold out first. They are too ripe to hold for freezing.



Negative #46171. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Haiang Tang Village, China. Showing the dumping of persimmons onto beds from donkey carrying-baskets.



Negative #46172. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang, China. Unloading persimmons from donkeys and donkey-baskets in an open air winter storage yard in the outskirts of the above village.



Negative #46173. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang Village, China. Examining fruit of the large Tamopan persimmons brought to the storage yard on donkeys. These baskets each measure (inside) $14\frac{1}{2}$ " across, 21" long and 22" deep. A donkey load is 450 fruit in each basket of the Lantern variety and 225 fruit of the Tamopan.

Negative #46174. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang Village, China. View in a persimmon storage yard, very similar to picture #46175, but slightly different in composition.



Negative #46175. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang Village, a few miles northwest of Peiping, Chihli, China. A general view across a persimmon storage yard where 800,000 to one million persimmons are piled in storage beds on kao-liang mats on the ground. Looking in a northeasterly direction from near the northwest corner of the yard.



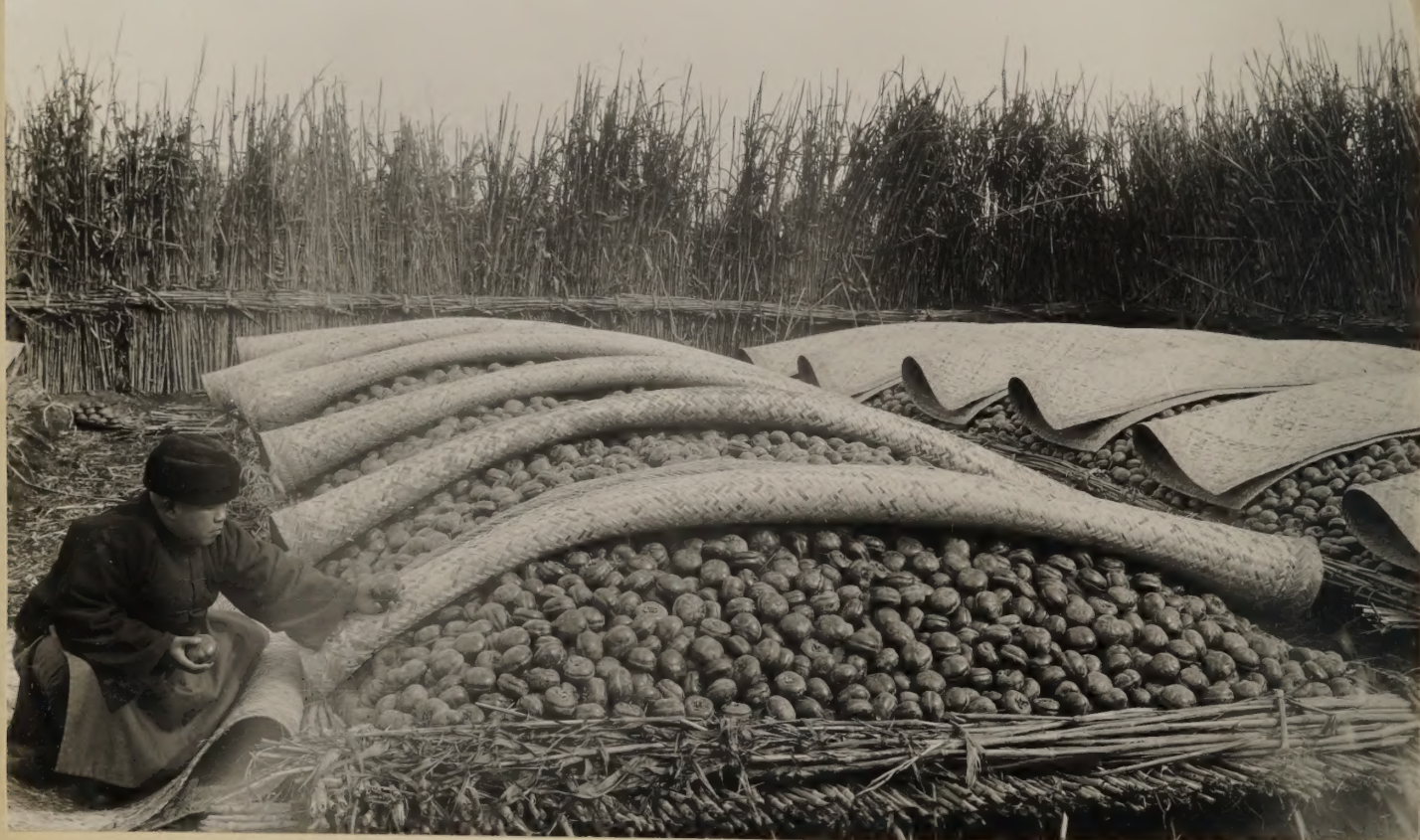


Negative #46176. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon storage yard. Hsiang Tang Village a few miles to the northwest of Tang Shan, Chihli, China. View from the top of the west rock fence between this storage yard and that of the yard adjoining on the west. This view shows a portion of the filled beds with folded reed grass mats across them for use in case of rain or for night covering. See picture #46182.

Negative #46177. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang Village a few miles northwest of Tang Shan, China.

A view of a portion of one of the filled persimmon beds near the north side of the yard, and also across the filled beds. Portion of kaoliang stalk fences seen at the right will eventually extend along the south side of each eight-foot bed for its length, for shade for the beds after the fruit is frozen.





Negative #46178. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon storage bed. In the village of Hsiang Tang, Chihli, China, a few miles to the northwest of Tang Shan, in the foothills of the Western Hills. A fairly nearby view of the end of one of the eight-foot (8-10 foot) wide beds showing how the fruit is piled in the beds. In the Toli district, the fruit is piled in regular layers, normally six fruit deep. This piling is quite different.

Negative #46179. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang Village, a few miles (4-6) to the northwest of Tang Shan in the foot hills of the Western Hills. Looking at the end and over the top of one of the filled beds of persimmons and to the left one in course of being filled.





Negative #46180. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon storage. In a storage yard in the village of Hsiang Tang, a few miles to the northwest of Tang Shan. A fairly nearby view of the greater part of the end of one of the numerous beds in this storage yard where about 1,000,000 persimmons are being stored.

Negative #46181. Diospyros kaki. Persimmons. In a persimmon storage yard in the village of Hsiang Tang, a few miles to the northwest of Tang Shan, Chihli, China, in the foothills of the Western Hills. A close-up view of a portion of the persimmons in one of the persimmon storage beds. Taken from a position at the side of one of the beds.





Negative #46182. Diospyros kaki. Persimmons. Hsiang Tang Village, a few miles to the northwest of Tang Shan, in the foothills of the Western Hills. This view was made from the same position as #46176, but looking to the northwest over a somewhat smaller persimmon storage yard where the filled beds are covered with reed grass matting and weighted with bundles of kaoliang stalks to prevent the matting from blowing off.



Negative #46183. Zelkoria sp. Thorny elm. Near Hsiang Tang Village, China. View of four of a goodly number of these thorny elms in a Chinese grave yard near the above village. The tree near the center of the picture in the foreground is the one a portion of the trunk is shown in picture #46184.



Negative #46184. Zelkoria sp. Thorny elm. Near Hsiang Tang Village, China. A nearby view of a portion of the trunk of one of a number of good sized trees in a Chinese grave yard near the above village. Dorsett to the right making notes, Liu to the left of the tree.



Negative #46185. Zelkoria sp. Thorny elm. Near Hsiang
Tang Village, China. A fairly nearby view of a few of the
branches. This species should make a good hedge plant.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
November 5, 1930.

Mr. E. Y. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Mr. Morse and family and Mr. Suyetake arrived in Peiping the evening of October 21, 1930. They were all apparently quite well and we were delighted to see them.

Since their arrival all have been quite busy collecting seed and soybean products, getting information in regard to the making of bean curds, bean sprouts, bean vermicelli, etc., and in getting still and motion pictures of materials, operations, practices etc.

Peiping's first snow storm put in its appearance on the night of October 30th and morning of the 31st, which we assure you made this part of the world look and feel quite winterish.

We delivered parcel post packages numbers 21-P and 22-P to the U. S. Legation in time to go forward to Washington in the diplomatic pouch, due to leave here Thursday, November 6, 1930.

The following notes in more or less detail relative to the seed and other plant material, plant products and exhibits, may prove to be interesting and also be of assistance to those who handle our shipments at that end of the line.

Undetermined larvae. #7119. This is an additional amount of seed which we feel will prove to be of much interest and possible value.

Bambusa sp. Exhibits. #7162. Katydid cage made of bamboo. #7433. Two small dippers made of bamboo. We saw a grain dealer using one similar to those from which the handle had been removed for measuring small amounts of grain, meal and flour. We tried to buy it but he would not part with the one he was using, but told us where we could get the dippers. He said we could cut off the handle and would then have a small measure like the one that he

was using.

Vicia sp. #7173. This is the number under which we have already sent in a small amount of seed. As this is the same, and from nearby where the other came from, even though the plants were different we gave it the same number. This is an extremely interesting Vicia which may turn out to be of considerable economic importance.

Sola max. Soybeans and soybean products. #'s 7407, 7408, 7409, 7410, 7413, 7414, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7418, 7419, 7517, 7518, 7519, 7520, 7521, 7522, 7523, 7524, 7531, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7536, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7561, 7562, 7563, 7564, 7565, 7566, 7567, 7568.

This collection of soybean seed and soybean products are of special interest and value to A. J. Morse and his soybean work, and therefore are for the Dorsett and Morse collection of legumes in the Office of Forage Crop Investigations.

Chinese hand-made hand-operated corn sheller. #7422. An interesting exhibit.

Sesamum sp. #7423. This white seeded sesame should prove to be of interest in any experiments under way or to be taken up in connection with oil producing plants.

Triticum sp. #7424. A sample of winter wheat of a variety commonly grown to the Northwest of Peiping which may prove to be of interest to some of the Department workers.

Hordium sp. #7425. Sample of seed of a variety occasionally found in cultivation to the Northwest of Peiping which may prove to be of interest to Mr. Harry Harlin of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Econyrum sp. #7426. A sample of seed of buckwheat occasionally found growing in small areas in the valley to the Northwest of Peiping. Dr. Leighty may be interested in this introduction.

Pinus bungeana. #7427. Seed of a fine specimen of the Chinese famous white bark pine in the Jade Buddha compound at the Winter Palace. This tree is reported to be 700 years old.

Lotus sp. #7428. This lot of seed was purchased in the market from stock used in making Chinese lotus seed soup and we suggest that if any of the office force is interested that it be tried for that purpose.

Mr. B. Y. M.

-3-

11-5-30.

Diospyros lotus. #7430. Please call this shipment of Chinese wild persimmon seed to the attention of Mr. C. C. Thomas. This seed was purchased in the Peiping market, but presumably it came from the Western Hills and quite likely is as hardy as any that we can get over here.

Aster sp. #7431. This seed of Chinese wild aster may make a good herbaceous border plant for fall blooming and also for use in plant breeding experiments.

Cercis sp. #7434. A few seed from plants at the Botanical Garden a mile or such a matter to the West of Peiping. This seed may prove to be of interest for ornamental plantings.

Chrysanthemum sp. #7437. Chinese small flowered wild chrysanthemum which is very abundant in and about Peiping. The flowers are yellow and borne in abundance. It is a good fall blooming border plant. It may also make good pot plants as well as being valuable for plant breeding experiments.

Phaseolus sp. Adzuki, mung and other beans. #'s 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7516, 7535, 7538, 7559, 7560. This collection of seeds are all of special interest to research workers in the Office of Forage Crop Investigations and are specifically for the Dorsett and Morse collection of legumes in that office.

Bolichos lableb. #7505. This may make a good ornamental vine for trellises and pergolas.

Vigna sp. #'s 7506, 7507, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7539. This collection of Vigna seed is for the legume collection of Dorsett and Morse for Forage Crops.

Pisum sp. #'s 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555. This is an interesting collection of field peas from the region to the Northwest of Peiping which, it is believed, may prove to be valuable for experimental tests at home.

Vicia faba. #'s 7556, 7557. This seed may prove of interest in both green manure tests and as a vegetable. The English broad bean is used in Peiping both as a fresh vegetable and for sprouting and frying.

The second sheet inventory cards for the above go forward by mail under separate cover.

Mr. B. Y. H.

-4-

11-5-30.

We trust that the shipment reaches its destination in good condition and that the seed and other plant material as well as the exhibits prove to be of interest and value.

With kind regards, we remain

Sincerely yours,

FHD/rd.

Dorsett & Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, November 6, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Put in practically the entire day in unpacking the Foxboro eight day 12-inch dial registering three-bulb, three-pen recording thermometer # A60711, which was purchased in Washington, D. C., and brought with us to the Orient for the specific purpose of securing, if possible, continuous temperature records of the air and open air beds of persimmons throughout the seasonal life of the bed.

We bored three 3/4-inch holes in one end of one of our fiber trunks near the bottom about three inch on centers, then by means of three stove bolts, clamped the clock dial to the bottom of the trunk and riveted the ends of the bolts on the inside to guard against their being removed.

In the top we fixed a place for the box of charts #89929 so that they will keep dry and be always accessible.

The thermometer apparently was in good condition and did not experience any difficulty in getting the instrument established in the trunk in good shape.

After getting the thermometer in shape as we wanted it, we tried the clock and found it to be o.k. We then set the trunk on end as we will install it at the side of a persimmon bed, and by placing the bulbs between two of the coils of a steam radiator found that when facing the clock, the bulb attached to the short cable and intended for registering the temperature of the air, is attached to purple pen arm; the next one to the left or center with a long bulb cable is attached to the center pen which has a red arm, while the

third bulb or arm on the left, also with a long cable, is attached to the pen with a green arm.

We plan to go out tomorrow to arrange for and install this self-registering, dial recording thermometer.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, November 7, 1930.
Peiping, China.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Expedition to Japan and China, made up of P. H. Dorsett, W. J. Morse, N. Suyetake, Japanese assistant and interpreter and Peter Liu, Chinese assistant and interpreter, left the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits, about 8:30 this morning. We took with us the trunk containing the recording thermometer and our usual equipment of still, panoramic and motion picture cameras. Also tools and supplies which it was thought might be needed in installing dial, clock, self recording thermometer.

The party arrived in Tang Shan, the motor road destination, about 9:30. With as little loss of time as possible two coolies were secured to carry the trunk containing the thermometer and four donkeys for transporting the members of the expedition.

It was between 11 and 12 o'clock when we reached the persimmon storage yard of Mr. Chu Li Chi in the outskirts of the village of Haiang Tang.

There are a number of persimmon trees in the compound which Mr. Chi is using as a storage yard. We understand that he is handling between 800,000 and 1,000,000 persimmons in open storage this year. We also learned, in the course of our conversation with Mr. Chi about the use of one of his beds for the installation of the thermometer, that there are some twenty open air persimmon storage yards in this one village, and that on an average they are each handling 800,000 or a total of 16,000,000 persimmons this year.

Mr. Chi, after seeing the thermometer and learning what we wanted to do, said that he had no objection to our installing it in one of the beds. He advised, however, that as it was something new, and as the yard is near the village, there would be many of the village people come to see the apparatus, and that this would result in more or less trouble and inconvenience. He also stated that he would have to put on a man to watch and see that the thermometer was not meddled with and that there would be more or less expense as a result of these conditions.

Through Mr. Liu, who was arranging for the use of a portion of the bed which Mr. Chi intends to keep the longest, we told him that we would pay him \$6.00 Mex. per month for the use of one of his beds in which to install the thermometer. He took a few moments to think the proposition over and then told us to go ahead.

We drove four 30" stobs in the ground with a cross tie nailed on top to support the trunk. This frame, therefore, is about 15 to 18" above the ground. The trunk is about 18" away from the side of the bed and faces south.

A stake was driven into the ground at the back of the trunk and fastened near the upper end of the trunk by means of a screw through the bottom extending into the stake. The cable of the air bulb is attached to the stake and the bulb suspended along it at the back of the trunk out of the sun's rays.

The bulb on the center cable we placed about the center across the bed 6' or 8' from the east end of the bed and

P. H. Dorsett's Notes of
November 7, 1930 (cont. 2).

lengthwise of the bed so that part of the bulb would be over the ridge and part over the trench under the bed. The bulb is about one-third of the distance of the thickness from the top down. The third bulb is placed in the bed like the above and about six feet or a little more to the west of the first, and above the second layer of fruit on the kaoliang bed at the bottom.

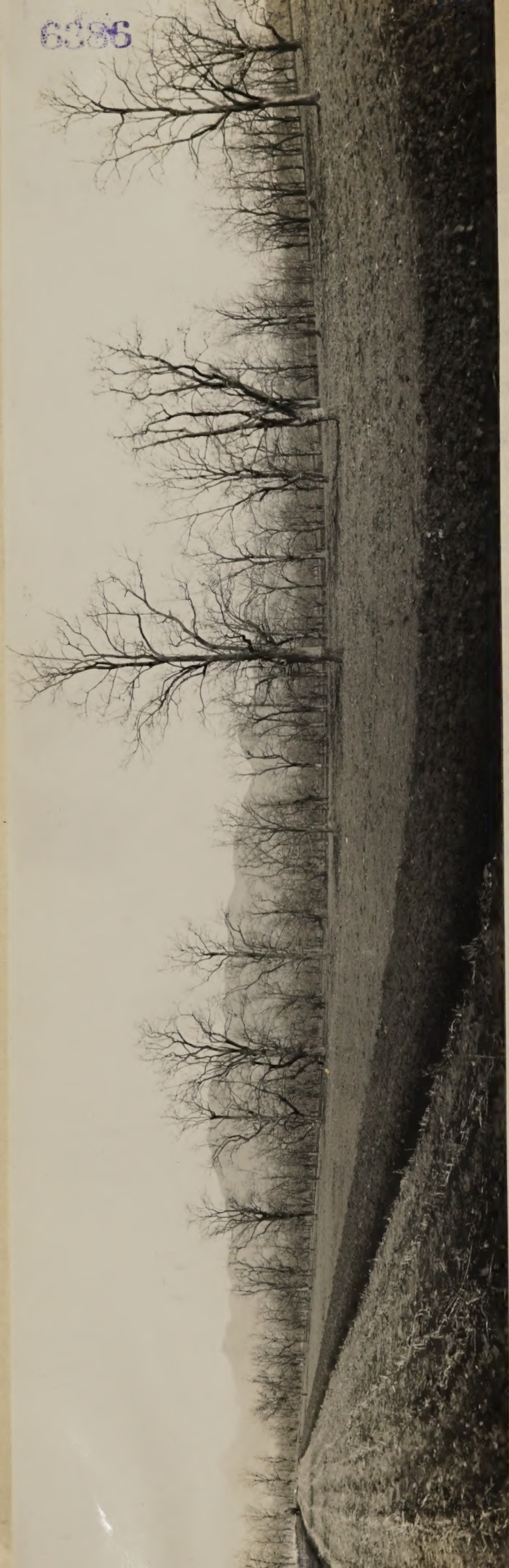
With the above installation, we hope to secure temperature readings of air and open air persimmon storage beds which will be worth while.

See pictures #46193, 46194 and 46195, which show the location of the trunk and recording thermometer.

If we are successful in getting the persimmon open air storage bed temperature records for this season, they will be, more than likely, the first records of the kind obtained since this practice of open air winter storage of persimmons was first undertaken.

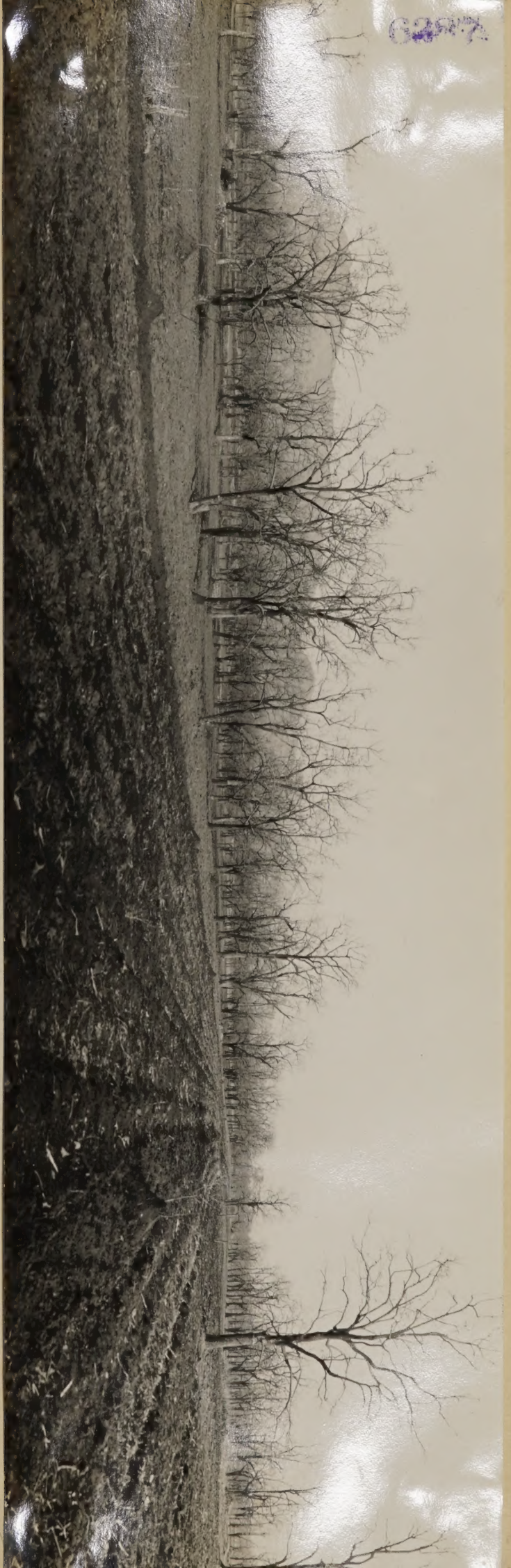
It was about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon when we got back to the hotel in Peiping.

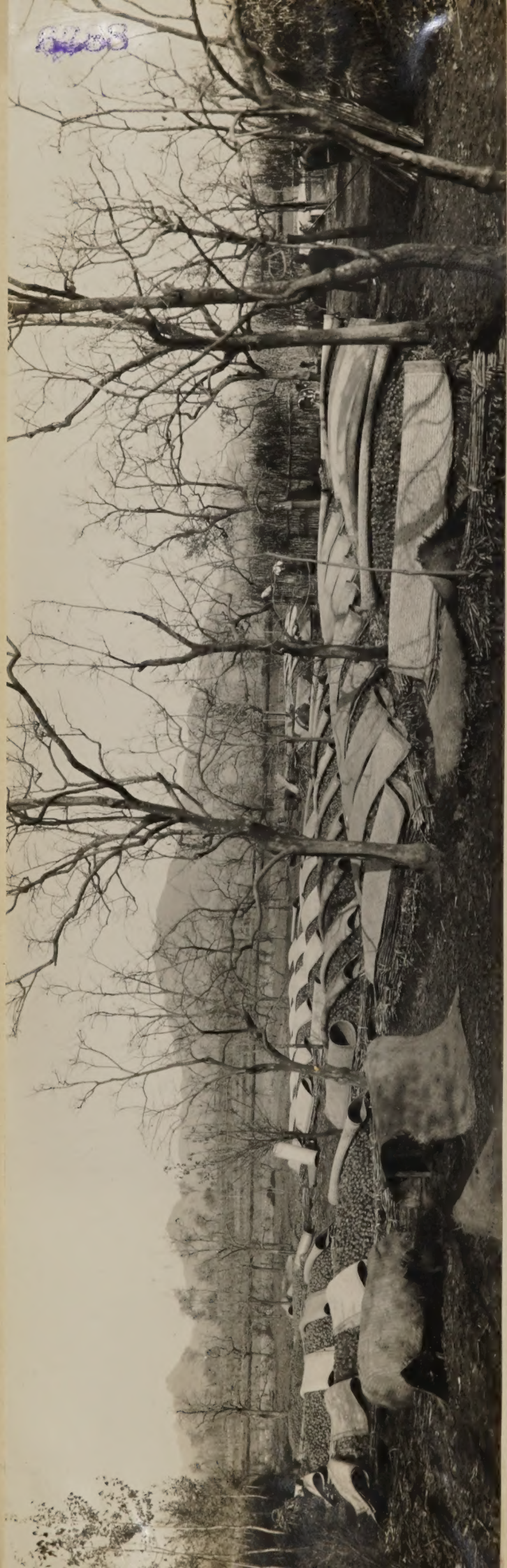
Such of the pictures made today as are worth while follow.



negative # 46176 Beifengyan Lake Panxian. Near Thien-yang
Village, China. Panxian view, a portion of a Chinese panxian
view near the above village some 25 miles to the north of
Beifengyan. The orchards in this region, like those of other regions
 we have seen in China, are intensively cultivated to other crops.

negative #46177. Diapycis traces. Perennation. near Thuring Village.
 above. A perennation vein from another position of a portion of a
 good sized perennation orchard near the above village, some 2-5
 miles to the north of Buxing. This and #46176 are typical of the
 perennation orchards of that region and give a good idea of how
 they look at the season of the year.





negative # 46177. Dioecygon koki. Perseimon. Haining Yang Village, China.
A panoramic view from a position some 50 feet or less to the west of
the rough bay rack to the right. The view shows a gravelly portion
of the open and perseimon storage yard at the above village, some
2.5 miles to the north of Beijing, where we are working.

Negative #46189. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang Village, China. View of a good portion of the many persimmon storage beds in the storage yard of Mr. Chu Li Chi. It will be noted that the beds are laid in an orchard of persimmon trees.





Negative #46190. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang Village, Chihli, China. View across a portion of the top of quite a number of filled persimmon open air storage beds in Mr. Chi's storage yard.

Negative #46191. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang Village, Chihli, China. View of a portion of the persimmon beds in the storage yard of Mr. Chu Li Chi, who handles yearly from 800,000 to 1,000,000 persimmons in storage.





Negative #46192. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Halang Tang Village, China. View of one of a number of similar persimmon storage beds in Mr. Chi's open air storage yard. The kao-liang fences to the sides of the beds are for winter shade for helping to carry the beds at an even temperature.

Negative #46193. Eiospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang Village, China. A view of a portion of the open air persimmon storage beds at Mr. Chi's storage yard at the above village, some 25 miles to the north of Peking, in which we have installed the self-registering thermometer. It is in the trunk at the far end to the right. A kaoliang fence is to be erected along the north side of this bed, the side on which the trunk stands.





Negative #46194. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang Village, China. A fairly nearby view of the trunk containing the recording thermometer and a portion of the persimmon bed where two of the three bulbs repose. The third bulb for recording the temperature of the air is fastened to the pole at the back of the trunk.



Negative #46195. Diospyros
kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang
Tang, China. View of trunk
set up by persimmon storage
bed with apparatus to re-
cord temperatures.



Negative #46196. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon, Hsiang Tang,
China. Laying the cable and the bulb of one of the record-
ing thermometers in a bed of persimmons in the storage yard
of Mr. Chu Li Chi, at the above noted village.



Negative # 46197. Dionfayon Lake. Persimmon. Hsinyang Yang Village, China.
 a panoramic view of a portion of the first persimmon storage yard
 visited at the above village. Some 25 miles to the north, Pipinging.
 It was not possible to get by higher as we got the picture we
 desired.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, November 8, 1930.
Peiping, Chihli, China.

About 9:45 this morning Dorsett and Morse went to the American Legation where we met Mr. Ellis. We spent some little time talking with him about soybeans and Chinese agriculture. He attested Morse's account and we went from there to the bank.

Tomorrow Morse and family, with Mr. Suyetake, start on their return trip to Dairen.

Dorsett put in the afternoon on the field trip report and other official work. Morse spent the time getting things in shape for their departure on the 8:25 train Sunday morning, November 9, 1930.

There is a large number of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States. The study of the history of the United States is a very important part of the education of every citizen. It is a study which should be made by every one who is interested in the future of the country. The study of the history of the United States is a study which should be made by every one who is interested in the future of the country. The study of the history of the United States is a study which should be made by every one who is interested in the future of the country.

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P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, November 9, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Clear, but with a rather stiff chilly wind blowing from the northwest.

The Morse Manchurian contingent of the Dorsett and Morse Agricultural Expedition, got away on the 8:25 morning train en route for Mukden and Dairen, Manchuria.

The entire party were a little late getting to the station and there was little opportunity for more than the customary salutations of goodbye and good wishes.

Dorsett returned to the hotel and worked on photographs and other things official.

After tiffin we drove out to Pa Ta Chu in the Western Hills and called on Priest Kuan Kuang of Cheng Kuo Ssu Temple. The Priest had advised us a day or two before that the seed of the shrub which we saw in the court at the temple in August and did not recognize was ripe and asked what disposition we wished him to make of it.

When we called today and stood before the shrub which was almost defoliated and with it's numerous ripe seed pods, we had no difficulty in recognizing the shrub as Forgythia. We are at a loss to understand why we did not recognize this shrub when there last August, but at that time it did not look to us like Forgythia, but in some respects very much more resembled some species of lilac.

We played this up quite glowingly in our notes and was much amused today when it's identity dawned on us. We secured seed from both the plant shown in picture #45528

which we numbered 7458, also of what we were told is the parent plant of this one, we have numbered it 7459. The two plants, regardless of the fact that the Priest told us that the former was grown from a rooted cutting of the latter, appears quite different in several respects.

We thought that seed of both might prove to be interesting and valuable.



Negative #46197-A. Near Pa Ta Chu, Western Hills, to the West of Peiping, China. P. H. Dorsett and his Chinese interpreter, Peter Liu, on the trail.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
En route Peiping, China to
Dairen, Manchuria.

We left on the 8:25 a.m. train for Dairen, Manchuria. Very little along agricultural activity was noted during the day as practically all of the crops have been harvested. Occasionally here and there on either side of the line some fields of cotton were being picked. Some fields were being plowed and quite often the cleaning of grain by the wind

W. J. Moses Notes of
Sunday, November 9, 1930 (cont.).

method and the threshing of seed by stone rollers or flails. Wheat was observed quite extensively and appeared in uniform stands and quite vigorous growth. Although planted in various ways, the most common method noted was in 15-18 inch rows and then about four foot rows with two rows of wheat about 12 inches apart.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, November 10, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Clear and sunshiny today but with a rather cold wind blowing from the northwest.

We wrote up the two parcels of seed secured yesterday at Pa Ta Chu and put in the rest of the day working on field trip and daily report notes and also in writing legends for the large number of pictures recently made.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, November 10, 1930.
En route Peiping, China to
Dairen, Manchuria.

Arrived at Mukden, Manchuria at 6:00 A.M. and found it very cold and windy. We left on the 1:26 P.M. express for Dairen, Manchuria.

On the train we met Mr. Kufuku, Director of the Soybean Seed Farm at Kaiyuan, who was on his way to Dairen to attend a series of lectures on agriculture at the S. M. Ry. Agricultural Bureau.

Mr. Kufuku advised us that the trade and movement in soybeans is very slow this season due to the low price of beans. Last year at this time beans were selling at Yen 4.00 per sack while at the present time a sack is selling for about Yen 2.50. Practically all soybeans have been threshed and cleaned but the farmers are slow in bringing in the seed to the collecting centers, awaiting better prices. Very

few beans are being transported at present.

Arrived Dairen at 8:50 P.M. and found a cold rain.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, November 11, 1930.
Peking, China.

Sometime yesterday evening, Liu learned that persimmons would be processed today at Wan Shun Tien Inn on Huan Wumen Street in the outside city to the southwest.

About nine o'clock we went over to the inn in an auto to ascertain if this was true and if so, to see if we could arrange to make temperature records during the processing.

We found that two containers in the six container kiln, backed up against one of the inn walls, would be filled during the day and processed during the night.

We were successful in getting permission to make temperature records and arranged with the men not to fill the two containers until we returned later in the day.

We then drove to a Japanese supply store on Chien Men Street in the outside city where we had purchased our first Centigrade thermometer which was graduated from 0 to 200° above zero. We exchanged this one for one registering from -30° to 200° above zero and purchased two additional thermometers of the same kind and gradation except that the gradation is only to 150° above zero. We then procured two pieces of bamboo about one inch in diameter and 37 inches in length and had the partition walls punched out.

It was almost one o'clock when we returned to the inn. The men were waiting for us to come back and get what records we wanted so that they could put the persimmons in the first two containers.

The temperature of the water in container #1 at 1:05 p.m.,

just before the 700 first and second grade persimmons were filled in was 20° C. with the outside temperature at 3° C.

At 1:32 p.m. they filled in 160 first grade Tamopan persimmons. The temperature of the water in one of the bamboo tubes placed about the center of the container and with the thermometer bulb of #2 thermometer just about one-half way down in the container, registered 15° C., the air temperature was 3° C.

The temperature of the water in container #4 before the fruit was put in was 34° C., the depth of the water was 13 inches. 600 first and second grade Lantern persimmons were filled into this container. The temperature of water in bamboo cane with the thermometer bulb at the center of the container at 1:15 p.m., after the 600 Lantern persimmons were put in was 26° C. After 150 first grade Tamopan persimmons were filled into the top and it was completely full, the temperature in the container at this time, 1:43 p.m., was 17° C. with the outside air temperature at 3° C.

For temperature readings from 3:00 p.m. on the 11th (today) until 7:15 a.m. November 12, 1930 (tomorrow) see the table under date of November 12. For a picture of the kiln before and just after the temperature records were completed, see picture #46214, and of a glazed earthen container, see picture #46216.

The following detailed drawing of this six container kiln, which were completed December 23, 1930, is both interesting and instructive.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
November 11, 1930 (cont.2).

The average daily capacity of a six-container kiln is estimated to be 4,166 first grade Tamopan persimmons, and for the season, from about September 15th or 20th to November 15th or 20th, some 61 days, the seasonal run is 254,126 persimmons per each six-container kiln.

We were given an off hand estimate of the seasonal run of a six-container kiln as 250,000 to 260,000, (average 255,000). If we take the average estimate of 650 first grade Tamopan persimmons for each container in a six-container kiln, we get a daily output of 3,900, and a seasonal output of 237,900 per kiln. The average of these three seasonal estimates (254,126; 255,000 and 237,900) is 249,008 for each six-container kiln, which is probably very close to being correct. Figuring on this basis, it would appear that the annual output of the two six-container and one eight-container kilns is in round numbers 815,216 first grade Tamopan or large persimmons, and almost twice that many of the first grade Lantern variety.

We were told that the price of persimmons is as follows:

1st Grade Tamopans are \$1.50 Mex. per 100.
2nd Grade Tamopan or 1st grade Lanterns are \$1.00 per 100.
3rd Grade Tamopan or 2nd grade Lanterns are \$0.80 per 100.

The persimmon growers or handlers rent inn accommodations and compound space on which to erect a kiln and handle their fruit. They construct the kiln and when they have finished with it for the season, raze it to the ground.

The greener the persimmons processed, the oftener the kiln is fired (say three times during the night) and the

hotter the water.

We do not have any data concerning early and mid-season processing of persimmons. This is an important feature of the Chinese persimmon problem in this region which should be investigated.

We were interested in learning that the men making and operating the kilns for the hot water treatment of persimmons rent the glazed earthen containers. For the smallest size, about 20" in diameter and 30" deep, \$0.80 per season; for the next larger size, about 25" in diameter and 35" deep, \$1.00 per season; and for the largest size, about 30" in diameter and 40" deep, \$1.50 per season.

It is estimated that outside of this rental charge of Mex. \$6.60 per season for the six containers, the cost of the kiln is as follows:

Cost of labor for making adobe brick,	Mex. \$2.00.
Cost of line, rope and chopping rope,	" \$2.00.
2 men for 2 days each building kiln at .90 cents each per day,	3.60
Total	\$7.60
Rent of glazed containers	6.60
Total seasonal expense	Mex. \$14.20

Persimmons are brought in from the persimmon districts by means of donkey trains, camel caravans and carts.

A cart load of persimmons is as follows:

Tamopan, 6,000; Lantern, 12,000; cartage toll for Tamopan persimmons is \$2.00 per 1000; cartage toll for Lantern persimmons is \$1.00 per 1000.

A donkey load is as follows:

Tamopan persimmons, 200 in each basket, 400; Lantern, 375 in each basket, 750. Donkey toll for Tamopan persimmons,

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
November 11, 1930 (cont. 3).

\$2.50 per 1000. Donkey toll for Lantern persimmons, \$1.25 per 1000.

A camel load is as follows:

Tamopan, 450 in each basket, 900; Lantern, 800 to 900 in each basket, on an average, 1700. Camel toll for Tamopan, \$3.30 to 3.50 per 1000; camel toll for Lantern, \$1.65 to 1.75 per 1000.

One of the men interested in the persimmon game appeared to us to be a pretty bright fellow, and apparently not only very familiar with the persimmon growing districts in the vicinity of Peiping, but was also quite well posted as to the quantity of persimmons produced in each district.

From him we not only got the names of the villages included in each district and their average annual production, but also the estimated per cent of the persimmons produced in each district which are marketed in Peiping, including, of course, both the inner and outer cities. This detailed information follows.

Estimated Number of Persimmons Produced Annually
in the Different Growing Regions near Peiping, Chihli China.

From Toli to Ch'ang T'ao, a distance almost 19 miles, produces about 20,000,000. Half of these persimmons come to Peiping; half of them are shipped away from Liu Li Ho Station, Peiping-Hankow Railway.

Persimmons produced in the following villages starts from Mentoukou to south east Shang Wan, Hsiao Ying, Hou Hua Ying, Wang Ling, Shih Pau Ying and Ta Yu, a distance about 10 miles, produces about 20,000,000 persimmons, and about 70 per cent of these come to Peiping.

Persimmons produced in the following villages starts from San Chia Tien to north west, Nan An Ho, Pei An Ho, Tai

Tou, Ch'ien Sha Chien, Hou Sha Chien and Shih Jen Tou, a distance of about 14 miles, persimmons produced about 5,000,000. These persimmons all come to Peiping.

Starting from Nankou to the westward, Tao Yli Wa, Hua Ta, K'u Chiang, P'ai Yli K'ou, Hsi Fong Shan, Ch'i Yuan Tsun, Nan Liu Tsun and Pei Liu Tsun, a distance of about 14 miles, produce about 15,000,000 persimmons. These persimmons, about half come to Peiping and the other half go to Kalgan.

From Nankou toward Ming Tomb valley names of villages are Tai Ping Chuang, Hsiao Kung Men, Tai Ling Yuan, Ting Ling, Chao Ling, Chang Ling, and Leo Chun Tang, a distance of about 10 miles produce about 15,000,000 persimmons. Half of these come to Peiping and half go to Kalgan.

From the villages Kuan Yao to Tung Shan Kou produce about 7,000,000 persimmons.

From Pa Chien to Feng Shan, produce about 5,000,000 persimmons.

From Tsui Tsun, Ma Yli, Hsiang Tang, these three villages produce about 14,000,000 persimmons.

Ch'in Ch'eng and Tao Lin produce about 5,000,000 persimmons.

Persimmons from the above four different regions are about 70 per cent large persimmons and 30 per cent Lantern (small) persimmons, and 80 per cent of the above produced persimmons come to Peiping, while 20 per cent are either sold locally or go somewhere else.



Negative #46198. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon carrier. Peiping, China. Back and side view of a camel at rest with unloaded persimmon carrying baskets on its back.



Negative #46198-A. Diospyros kaki. Peiping, China. A camel with empty persimmon hampers on its back at rest at a persimmon curing yard in the outside city of Peiping.



Negative #46199. Diospyros kaki. Peiping, China.

A camel at rest. The persimmons which were brought from the foothills in the two large camel carrying baskets have been unloaded and await the hot water method of curing.



Negative #46200. Diospyros kaki. Peiping, China.

Two persimmon carriers at rest in the court of Wang Shun Tien (Inn) in the outside city to the southwest.



Negative #46201. Diospyros kaki. Peiping, China.

Persimmon transports resting from their tramp of 50 miles or more, each with its load of 900 to 1000 large persimmons.



Negative #46202. Diospyros kaki. Peiping, China.

A nearby view of camel baskets used for camel transportation of persimmons. Inside approximately 15"x34"x18" deep. A camel load of persimmons is given as about 900 persimmons, 450 in each basket, and weigh about 400 catties (500 lbs.).



Negative #46203. Diospyros
kaki. Persimmons. Peiping,
China. A nearby view of the
unloading of persimmons from
the cart shown in pictures
#46204 and 46205.



Negative #46204. Diospyros kaki. Persimmons. Peiping,
China. This view is almost the same as #46205.



Negative #46205. Diospyros kaki. Persimmons. Peiping, China.
One of two cart loads of persimmons which pulled into the Wan Shun Tien Inn compound in the outer city to the southwest. A cart load of Tanopan persimmons is given as 6,000, and of Lantern persimmons, 12,000.



Negative #46206. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Peiping, China.
A nearby view of a Chinese persimmon dealer selecting persimmons for hot water treatment to render them puckerless. Made at Wan Shun Tien Inn, one of a number of places in Peiping where persimmons are processed.



Negative #46207. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Peiping, China. Sorting persimmons for the hot water treatment to transform the tannin into a non-puckering substance. This picture was made at Wan Shun Tien Inn, Peiping.



Negative #46208. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Peiping, China. A fairly nearby view from in front of a hot water treating kiln for removing the pucker from persimmons. It is in use from early fall until the persimmons are naturally cured by freezing and ripening.

Negative #46209. Diospyros kaki. Curing kiln. Peiping, China. Front view of one of three persimmon hot water curing kilns in the Wan Shun Tien Inn compound outside the city wall to the southwest, where the pucker is taken out of the early season persimmons.





Negative #46210. Diospyros kaki. Peiping, China. A front view of the kiln. Two front containers of which were used in curing persimmons during the period in which we secured temperature readings from 1:00 p.m. Nov. 11, 1930 to 7:15 a.m. on the 12th.



Negative #46211. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Peiping, China. Two Chinese persimmon dealers at the side of the hot water treating kiln. The two filled containers are the ones we took temperature readings of from 1:00 p.m. Nov. 11 to 7:15 a.m. Nov. 12, 1930.



Negative #46212. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Peiping, China. This is another, but somewhat nearby, view of the two filled containers. The thermometers hang in the bamboo canes so that the mercury bulb is at about the center of the thermometer.



Negative #46213. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Peiping, China. View from in front, fairly nearby, showing the fire opening, hot water vessel and front view of the kiln used in the treatment of persimmons with hot water. We made temperature readings in the two front containers from 1:00 p.m. Nov. 11 to 7:15 a.m. Nov. 12, 1930.

Negative #46214. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Peiping, China. Front view, nearby, of the persimmon curing kiln in Wan Shun Tien Inn compound, showing a portion of the fruit in the two containers in which we took temperature records from 1:00 p.m. November 11 to 7:15 a.m. November 12, 1930.





Negative #46215. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Peiping, China. Front view of the kiln used in the hot water treatment of persimmons to remove astringency. The two front containers with a bamboo cane in each, in which hangs a centigrade thermometer, are as they were when we made temperature records from 1:00 p.m. Nov. 11 to 7:15 a.m. Nov. 12, 1930.



Negative #46216. Glazed earthen jar. Peiping, China.

A nearby view of a large glazed earthen jar. The ones in the curing kiln for the hot water treatment of persimmons are similar to this. The jars are 20" or more across inside and 30" or more in depth. The walls of the jar are about 2" thick.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, November 11, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

When we awoke this morning, a real nice blizzard greeted us, it being impossible to see buildings across the street. The day was spent in developing still and movie films and writing them up.

In telephoning Mr. Ohara of the Manshu Nosen Shokai, we were told that he had about twenty samples of seed of wild legumes he had collected for us during the summer and fall. As yet, he had no seed of the plants for which Mr. Dorsett placed an order in mid-summer.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, November 12, 1930.
Peiping, China.

This morning between seven and eight o'clock, after completing our records of air and thermometer readings in the two containers of persimmons which we have been making hourly since 3:00 p.m. yesterday until 7:15 this morning, we returned to the hotel.

After breakfast we tried to find a pair of inexpensive scales or balances for use in weighing persimmons before and after the hot water treatment, to determine, if possible, what, if any, affect the hot water treatment has on the weight of the fruit.

We finally found a pair of kitchen balances which weigh to ounces and thinking they might answer the purpose, purchased them. We paid Mex. \$6.90 for them, which after all is not so much. However, as it developed a little later when we went to work weighing individual persimmons and found that we could not get the same weight for a persimmon once in a dozen trials, we realized that we had paid considerably more than the scales were actually worth, at least for such work.

Not having accurate scales and not knowing where to get them forced us to go ahead with our experiment of weighing three batches of twenty persimmons each of 1st grade Tamopan, 1st grade Lantern and 2nd grade Lantern. Each fruit is numbered so that we can keep our records straight. These fruit will be treated tonight and tomorrow they will again

be weighed.

The table of weights and other data concerning this experiment will appear under the date on which the experiment is concluded.

The table of temperature records of the air and persimmons processed during the night follow.

TABLE OF AIR AND PERSIMMON PROCESSING KILN TEMPERATURE RECORDS.
 From
 3:00 P.M. November 11 to 7:15 A.M. November 12, 1930.

Time	A.M. or P.M.	Outside Temp.	Container # 1.	Container # 4.	Remarks
3:00	P.M.	2° C.	14° C.	14° C.	
4:00	P.M.	2° C.	15° C.	15° C.	
5:05	P.M.	0° C.	15° C.	15° C.	
6:00	P.M.	-1° C.	14° C.	14° C.	
6:10	P.M.	-1° C.	15° C.	15° C.	Started firing at 6:10 P.M. Two front drafts open.
6:40	P.M.	-1° C.	17° C.	17° C.	If four or six containers are full four drafts are open. Firing was light and slow.
7:00	P.M.	-1° C.	19° C.	19° C.	Used old reed grass matting and burned it by small hand-
7:10	P.M.	-1° C.	19° C.	19° C.	fuls.
7:40	P.M.	-1° C.	20° C.	20° C.	
8:00	P.M.	-1° C.	20° C.	21° C.	
9:00	P.M.	-1° C.	20° C.	20° C.	Stopped firing at 7:10 P.M. and closed two front drafts, but not of fire box.
10:00	P.M.	-1° C.	20½° C.	20½° C.	
11:00	P.M.	-2° C.	20° C.	21° C.	
12:00	M.M.	-2° C.	21° C.	21° C.	Started firing at 4:10 A.M. Opened front drafts, but kept back ones closed. Fire was light and slow.
1:00	A.M.	-3° C.	20° C.	20° C.	Used old reed matting and burned it by small hand-
2:00	A.M.	-4° C.	20° C.	20° C.	fuls.
3:00	A.M.	-4° C.	19° C.	20° C.	
4:00	A.M.	-4° C.	19° C.	19° C.	
4:10	A.M.	-4° C.	19° C.	19° C.	
4:40	A.M.	-4° C.	20° C.	20° C.	Stopped firing at 4:55 A.M., closed upper drafts but not fire box.
5:00	A.M.	-4° C.	21° C.	21° C.	
6:00	A.M.	-5° C.	21° C.	21° C.	
7:00	A.M.	-4° C.	21° C.	22° C.	
7:15	A.M.	-4° C.	22° C.	23° C.	7:15 A.M. started selling fruit.
Totals		55.5	451½	456½	
Averages		-2.3	18.81	19.02	

The table shows a maximum outside temperature of plus 2° C. and a minimum of -5° C. for the period between 3:00 P.M. November 11th and 7:15 A.M. November 12th, 1930, or an average for each of the 24 readings during this period of -2.3° C. below zero.

The highest temperature for container #1 from 3:00 P.M. November 11th to 7:15 A.M. November 12th was 22° C. above zero, while that of container #4 was 23° C. above zero. The lowest temperature for container #1 for the same period was 14° C. above zero and that of container #4 was the same, 14° above zero C.

The average temperature for each of the 24 observation periods throughout the 16 hours and 15 minutes (3:00 P.M. November 11 to 7:15 A.M. November 12th) for container #1 is 18.81° above zero centigrade, while that for container #4 is 19.02° above zero centigrade, or $.21^{\circ}$ centigrade higher on an average than that of container #1.

In effect, the difference is so slight that we believe, in this instance, that it may be disregarded and the temperature of the two containers can be reckoned as practically the same.



Negative #46217. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Peiping, China.
The huxter refused to man this large wheelbarrow of persimmons, so we got one of our riksha boys to do so, and got this picture about seven o'clock in the morning.



Negative #46218. Diospyron kaki. Persimmons, Peiping, China. Weighing numbered persimmons and recording their weights. These fruits are for hot water treatment. After treatment they will again be weighed.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Wednesday, November 12, 1930.
 Dairen, Manchuria.

In the morning we went to the office of the Manshu Hokan Shokai where we met Mr. Ohara. He gave us twenty-one samples of legume seed he had collected as well as seed of a sunflower from the Harbin District and seed of Korean White Pine. Mr. Ohara would take nothing for the legume seed as he said this was his first experience along this line and did the collecting during his botanizing. Next season he will list the various seed in his catalog but the present seed is a gift to the U. S. D. A.

The following is a list of seed presented by Mr. Ohara.

Species.	D. & M. #
1. Astragalus adsurgens,	6457.
2. Azukia pendula,	6458.
3. Cassia mimlosoides,	6453.
4. Hedysarum sibiricum,	6468.
5. Helianthus annuus,	6459.
6. Indizofera kirilovii,	6466.
7. Lathyrus Davidii,	6467.
8. Lespedeza cyrtobotrya,	6451.
9. L. cuneata,	6450.
10. L. medicaginoides,	6448.
11. L. striata var. stipulacea,	6464.
12. L. tomentosa,	6454.
13. L. trichocarpa,	6463.
14. L. virgata,	6461.
15. Melilotus indicus,	6456.
16. M. suaveolens,	6449.
17. Pinus Koriansis,	6455.
18. Soja ussuriensis,	6446.
19. Trifolium lupinaster,	6447.
20. Vicia amaena var. typica,	6460.
21. V. cracca,	6452.
22. V. amaena var. oblongifolia,	6462.
23. V. unijuga,	6465.

None of the seed of the ornamentals or other items ordered by Mr. Dorsett have come in and the entire list will not probably be ready until some time in January.

On our way to the office we stopped at some Chinese

grocery stores to see if the soybean food drink was yet on the market. This is made and used only during the late fall and winter months. It is made of roasted soybean flour, walnuts, pine nuts, sesame seed, squash seed and kudzu flour, and is sold under the name, "

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
 Thursday, November 13, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

Sunshiny and quite pleasant today. In the early morning we went to the Hartung Photo Shop to see some of our recent negatives and arrange for prints. After returning we weighed the twenty fruit each of first, second size Lantern persimmons and twenty fruit of the first grade Tamopan persimmon.

We weighed them yesterday before they were put into the hot water curing kiln at Wan Shun Tien Inn on Hsuan Wumen Street, outside Peiping to the southwest. The fruit was put into the curing jar at one o'clock yesterday and taken out at 8:30 this morning. The fruit was weighed at 11:15 yesterday and today, by chance, at the same time.

The scales were a cheap spring pair and we are not at all satisfied with the individual fruit weights. The total weights probably are more accurate but even with these we are not satisfied.

We spent all afternoon trying to find scales which will give us satisfactory results and finally purchased a pair of balance and weights from Schmitz & Co., 1 Hsi-tang-tze-Hutung.

The balances cost \$19.65 Mex. and the set of twelve weights, from 1 to 500 grams and totaling 1110 grams, cost \$18.00 Mex. We trust that this weighing outfit will prove quite satisfactory in connection with our work with persimmons, during the remainder of this season or until we leave for the United States in case this occurs before the persimmon

season is over.

The tabulated record of weights referred to above, even though considered unsatisfactory, are included with the notes under date of December 7, 1930. From this table of total weights, it appears that there was no actual gain in weight of the persimmons on account of their processing in hot water from 1:00 p.m. November 12th to 8:30 a.m. this morning.

We plan to repeat this experiment now that we have a more accurate and satisfactory pair of scales.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, November 13, 1930,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Received a visit from Mr. George N. Vitt, District Representative of the Caterpillar Co., of San Leandro, California. Mr. Vitt is interested in establishing machinery for the planting, culture and harvest of soybeans and said that arrangements had been made with the Kungchuling Agricultural Experiment Station of the S. M. Ry. to carry on such an experiment on the farm of some Japanese in North Manchuria.

With deep plowing and sub-soiling, he seems to think that level cultivation can be carried on. With the level cultivation all machinery can be used from preparing the land to the harvesting and threshing of the crop and a much cheaper production of beans than with coolie labor. Coolie labor is cheap; ridged cultivation is the experience of centuries; machinery and fuel are very expensive; and the handling of machinery requires experienced hands, the cost

W. J. Morse's Notes,
November 13, 1930 (cont.)

of which is high - "Nuf said!"

After lunch we visited the transportation division
of the S. M. Ry. and had a talk with Mr. Takemura regarding
transportation of soybean oil, cake and beans.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

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P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, November 14, 1930.
Peiping, China.

This has been a gala-day for the U. S. Oriental Agricultural Expedition, for today we took off our first chart showing a continuous record of the air temperature and that of the persimmons in an open air winter storage bed on the ground.

Dorsett, of the Peiping contingent of the expedition deeply regrets that Morse, of the Manchurian contingent, and other members of the expedition who were here on November 7th and assisted in the installation of the thermometer and in adjusting the first record sheet in position, were not present today to see and help remove this first chart. It contains continuous records for a week; that of the air temperature in purple ink; a deep bed temperature record in green ink, and a broken high up bed temperature record in red ink.

Those present at the removal of our first chart were Dorsett, Mrs. Ruth B. Dorsett, Peter Liu, Mr. Chi, the owner of the storage yard and persimmons, and a host of Hsiang Tang villagers.

If, in addition to Mr. Morse, Mr. Ryerson, in charge of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, Doctor Fairchild, it's former leader, as well as Mr. C. C. Thomas, could have been present when this chart was removed, the joy of this accomplishment would have been complete. This is our first chart, and even though incomplete, it is, more than likely, the first of its kind ever to have been made since this novel

and interesting practice of the open air bedding down of persimmons in winter storage began generations ago, and is, therefore, something to be proud of.

After filling the pens and putting a fresh chart in position, we made a few pictures including a couple of shots of motion pictures, one of 12 to 16 feet of film with our Sept camera and the other with the Bell and Howell with our Vitacolor attachment.

Such of the still pictures made today as are worth while follow.

The temperature chart of air and persimmons in beds on the ground in the open, which cannot well be reproduced, will be included in a special report dealing with the persimmon in North China.

By measurement today, we find that the average donkey-baskets, used in persimmon transportation, is 14" x 21" across at the top and it is 20" deep (all inside measurements). The baskets are somewhat smaller at the bottom than at the top. A donkey load of average Lantern persimmons is 900. Each basket holds 450 persimmons. It is estimated that the 900 fruits weigh about 200 cattles, or about 250 pounds.

We learned today that they begin to store persimmons in beds about the end of October and that the bulk of the stored persimmons have now been in beds for about 20 days.

Mr. Chi told us that normally the persimmons in storage beds are not hard frozen until about Christmas. When the fruit is hard frozen they add an additional covering of reed

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
November 14, 1930 (cont. 2).

grass mats, straw, corn stalks or such other material as is available. He further stated that if the persimmons thaw and become soft and are again frozen once or twice, that the quality is not impaired, but is as good as at first.

Fruit once or twice defrosted requires more cold to again freeze than was at first required.

Selling prices of persimmons from storage beds are as follows:

1st Grade Tamopan (large persimmon)	\$7.50 Mex. per 1000.
2nd Grade Tamopan " "	\$6.50 Mex. per 1000.
3rd Grade Tamopan " "	\$5.00 Mex. per 1000.

First and second grades of Lantern variety are put together and sell for Mex. \$4.00 per 1000. The third grade are not sent to market but are sold in the village at about a copper each.



Negative #46219. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon transport.
 Hsiang Tang, China. In the foothills some 25 miles to the
 north of Peiping. Waiting at the entrance to the persimmon
 storage yard where perhaps his master is dickering for
 his load of fruit.

Negative #46220. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon storage bed. Hsiang Tang Village, in the foothills some 25 miles north of Peiping, Chihli, China. View of a portion of the open air winter storage bed of persimmons in which we are securing temperature records. Mr. Peter Liu is standing by the trunk in which the three-bulb clock recording thermometer is in. The air bulb is attached to the cable under Mr. Liu's hand, and the bulb hangs along the pole at the back of the trunk. The two other bulbs are in that end of the bed.





Negative #46221. Recording thermometer case. Hsiang Tang Village, in the foothills some 25 miles to the north of Peiping, Chihli, China. A close-up view showing the front of the trunk in which is installed the recording clock thermometer. The bed of fruit in which two thermometers rest is about 18" to the right.



Negative #46222. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang Village, some 25 miles to the north of Peiping, Chihli, China. Preparing Chinese "Lung tuo" or donkey baskets loaded with persimmons for loading on donkeys for transport to Peiping. The man at the right has just finished tying up one basket of the saddle. Further over is another which is untied.

Negative #46223. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang Village, some 25 miles to the north of Peiping, Chihli, China. Nearby picture of Chinese "Lung tuoh", donkey saddles. These baskets are filled with persimmons to go to Peiping. The donkey boy thought he was out of camera range, judging from his smile of satisfaction.





Negative #46224. Diospyros kaki. Donkey baskets of persimmons. Hsiang Tang Village, in the foothills some 25 miles to the north of Peiping, Chihli, China. A nearby view of a number of "Lung tuo" or donkey baskets filled with persimmons and tied up ready for loading on the donkeys.



Negative #46225. Apiary. Chinese apiary and apiculturists. Hsiang Tang Village, China. Hives plastered over with clay and straw mortar and covered with straw mats.

Negative #46226. Apiary. Bee hives. Hsiang Tang Village, in the foothills some 25 miles to the north of Peiping, Chihli, China. A nearby view of two Chinese apiculturists among their bee hives.





Negative #46227. Diospyros kaki. Persimmons. Hsiang Tang Village, in the foothills some 25 miles north of Peiping, China. View of a persimmon storage bed of Mr. Lu's in the above village. This bed is said to contain 60,000 Tamopan persimmons. For a view of Mr. Lu by this bed see picture #46228.



Negative #46228. Diospyros kaki. Persimmons. Hsiang Tang Village in the foothills some 25 miles north of Peiping, China. View over the main part of an open air persimmon storage bed containing some 60,000 fruits. The reed grass mats are rolled or folded back during clear days and are placed over the fruit at night and on bad days. There are a number of beds like this and also quite a few not so long, in this, Mr. Lu's, storage yard.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, November 14, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

In the morning we went to the S. M. Ry. Wharves and storage yards. Along the wharves we found the warehouses well filled with beans and a German freighter and a Japanese freighter being loaded with a large tonnage of beans. Most of the beans were of the new crop from the Harbin and Changchung districts.

We also went around to the bean cake warehouses and found these being well filled up. At the present time, 16 oil mills are operating turning out about 60,000 bean cakes per day. As yet there are no bean cakes in outside storage as there has been more or less meal exported to America this fall. In view of the high tariff on cake or meal into the U. S. this is rather unexpected.

Several warehouses storing beans were visited and twenty-one samples were collected, representing many places in Central Manchuria.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN REPLY TO YOUR LETTER OF THE 12th INST.

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P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Saturday, November 15, 1930.
Feiping, China.

We worked on pictures and report today.

Mr. Liu told us that the large and small persimmon in this region are known to the city people by different names from those in general use in the country.

The common name of the large (Tamopan) persimmon in the city is "Ta shih tzu" which means "large persimmon". In the country the name of this same persimmon is "Kai shih" which means "top of snuff bottle persimmon". The Lantern persimmon is known in the city as "Kao chuang shih tzu" meaning "high hitching post persimmon". In the country this same persimmon is known as "Chu tou shih tzu" meaning "handle end persimmon".

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, November 15, 1930,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Another unusual weather day, for it has been raining and snowing alternately all day. We received a visit from one of the Secret Service men who called to see how we enjoyed our Peking trip and to explain about the delay in obtaining the motion picture permit.

Parcel packages numbers 229 and 230 were checked, packed and sent by commercial parcel post.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, November 16, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Spent practically the entire day recording weights and measurements of Chinese persimmons and making notes on them.

This work is incident to our research investigations concerning the hot water treatment of this important Chinese fruit for the purpose of taking the pucker out of the persimmon and also to secure air and storage bed temperatures of fruit in open air storage yards in the foothills some 25 miles to the north of Peiping.

The results of these investigations appear under the dates of their completion.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Report prepared by the writer for the Bureau of Investigation
 Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20535
 This report is intended to be used as a reference only
 and should not be used for any other purpose.
 The results of the investigation are as follows:
 The results of the investigation are as follows:
 The results of the investigation are as follows:
 The results of the investigation are as follows:
 The results of the investigation are as follows:

c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria,
November 16, 1930.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
B. P. I., U. S. Dept. of Agric.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

We are sending you today by commercial parcel post
parcel packages numbers 229 and 230 which contain the
following items:

Parcel Package No. 229.

Astragalus adsurgens -No. 6457.
Azukia pendula-No.6458.
Cassia mimiosoides-No.6453.
Medysarum sibiricum-No.6468.
Helianthus annuus-No.6459
Indigofera kirilovii-No.6466.
Lathyrus Davidii-No.6467.
Lespedeza cuneata-No.6450.
L. cyrtobotrya-No.6451.
L. medicaginoides-No.6448.
L. striata var. stipulacea-No.6464.
L. tomentosa-No.6454.
L. trichocarpa-6463.
L. virgata-No.6461.
Melilotus indicus-No.6456.
M. suaveolens-No.6449.
Pinus koriensis-No.6455.
Soja max-No.6469 (product).
Soja ussuriensis-No.6446.
Trifolium lupinaster-No.6447.
Vicia cracca-No.6452.
V. amaena var. oblongifolia-No.6462.
V. amaena var. typica-No.6460.
V.unijuga-No.6465.

Parcel Package No. 230.

Soja max -No.6469 (product).
S. max-Nos.6470-89 (seed).

Parcel No.229, as you may note, contains for the
most part seed of wild legumes which were collected by Mr.
M. Ohara of the Manshu Nogan Shokai, Dairen, during his
trips about North and South Manchuria. Dr. Pieters of
Forage Crops undoubtedly will be greatly interested in this

collection in view of the new legume project he has under way. The *Vicias* especially numbers 6460 and 6462 are of interest for they are wild perennial forms that have given excellent results in forage tests at the South Manchurian Ry. experiment station at Kungchuling, Manchuria. These varieties have yielded two cuttings per year for the past four or five years. Perhaps Dr. Pieters may think that we are giving him too many *lespedezas* but as we recall he was especially interested in having as many species as possible and we have tried to collect all in the various regions we have visited. Many of the species are the same but the different numbers are from widely scattered regions.

Parcel No. 230 contains mostly soybean seed samples collected from the Dairen Wharves seed storage warehouses. The samples represent seed from various parts of Manchuria that are used for oil and oil cake. The soybean product is a Chinese soybean drink that is only made and used during the winter months. It consists of roasted soybean flour, walnuts, sesame seed, squash seed, kudzu flour, and pine nuts.

The soybean oil, shipping and storage is becoming quite active in Manchuria at the present time and most of our time will now be spent in collecting seed samples and date on oil, shipping and storage. It is hoped that we can collect a fair number of seed samples so that you will not think that this part of the expedition's work has been neglected.

Trusting that the parcels reach you in good condition, and with best wishes to yourself and the office, I am

Very truly yours,

W. J. Morse.
Oriental Agricultural Expedition.

P.S. The second cards for the items of the above parcel packages are being sent you under separate cover.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Monday, November 17, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

A beautiful clear sunshiny morning and a really wonderfully fine day.

Work has grown really more than a pace recently and we have been, and are still, having a little more to do than we can handle and keep up in good shape during a day of rather long hours, and some things have had to be temporarily left undone.

Today was spent, with the exception of a couple of hours at the P.U.M.C. Hospital this afternoon, in roughing in my (Dorsett's) account for October.

Mr. Peter Liu with Yen, our helper left on the 7:45 train this morning for Nankou en route to Fa Hua Ssu for the purpose of trying to secure seed of several interesting wild plants which were in bloom or seed, but not mature, when we were there early in September.

We look for their return Wednesday evening or Thursday morning.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Monday, November 17, 1930.
 Dairen, Manchuria.

We visited Prof. Matsushima of the S. M. Ry. Agr. Office and had rather a long talk on the present soybean situation in Manchuria. The price of soybeans is much lower than a year ago and the movement in beans is very slow due to the light demand from European countries. This is the first time that the bean situation has been so dull at this time of

the year and it is hard to predict just when the business will pick up, probably not until some time after the new year.

At present soybeans are selling for Yen 5.50 per koku. Of this 81 sen goes for transportation and 19 sen for the commission merchant, leaving Yen 4.50 for the grower. The average cost of production is Yen 4.88 per koku, thus leaving a loss of 38 sen per koku.

The demand for oil cake and oil meal from the United States is larger than one year ago at this time in spite of the high tariff on cake into the U.S. Bean cake from Harbin oil mills is said to be of poor quality, containing more or less dirt. In exporting from the Harbin district bean cake or beans are not inspected, that is if the products are shipped to Vladivostok. If the beans are for export through Dairen, they must pass inspection before being placed in Mixed Storage.

We were given a parcel of seed sent from the S. H. Ry. Exp. Sta. at Hsilingyaocheng. This parcel contained seed of the following plants from the forestry division:

1. *Lespedeza bicolor*. 6490.
2. *Maackia amurensis*. 6491.
3. *Shizandra chinensis*. 6492.
4. *Betula costata*. 6493.
5. *Euonymus Hamiltoniana*. 6494.
6. *E. alata*. 6495.
7. *Rosa acicularis* var. *melini*. 6496.
8. *R. davurica*. 6497.
9. *Euonymus maackii*. 6498.
10. *Viburnum pubinerve*. 6499.
11. *Lonicera Ruprechtiana*. 6500.
12. *Vitis Ruprechtiana*. 6501.
13. *Zanthoxylum schinifolium*. 6502.
14. *Aralia chinensis* var. *glabrescens*. 6503.
15. *Picea ajanensis*. 6504.
16. *Pinus koraiensis*. 6505.
17. *Acer barbinerve*. 6506.
18. *A. agmentosum*. 6507.

W. J. Morse's Notes,
November 17, 1930, (cont.).

19. *Acer mandshuricum*. 6508.
20. *A. triflorum*. 6509.
21. *A. ukurunduense*. 6510.
22. *Syringa diratata*. 6511.
23. *S. palibiniana*. 6512.
24. *S. oblata*. 6513.
25. *S. amurensis*. 6514.
26. *S. vulgaris*. 6515.
27. *Abies holophylla*. 6516.
28. *Abies holophylla*. 6517.
29. *A. nephrolepis*. 6518.
30. *Celtis aurantiaca*. 6519.
31. *Fraxinus mandshurica*. 6520.
32. *Larix dahurica*. 6521.
33. *Tilia amurensis*. 6522.
34. *Celastrus articulatus*. 6523.

After lunch we went to the motion picture laboratory of the S. M. Ry to see about winding of negative film on spools. We were invited by Mr. Akutagawa in charge of the laboratory to inspect scenes of soybean storage and shipping which he made last February at Anda, Mankou, Harbin and Changchun, North Manchuria. In all he took 1735 feet of such scenes, and we had the pleasure of viewing them.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 17, 1917

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 15, 1917, in relation to the matter mentioned therein.

The Bureau has no objection to the proposed action.

Very respectfully,
 J. B. HARRIS, Secretary

Enclosed for you are two copies of the report of the

Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated January 10, 1917,

in relation to the matter mentioned in your letter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours very truly,
 J. B. HARRIS, Secretary

Enclosed for you are two copies of the report of the

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Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated January 10, 1917,

in relation to the matter mentioned in your letter.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Tuesday, November 18, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

Today the sky has for the most part been over cast and it has been rather damp.

Dorsett got his account for October ready to take to the Legation to get it attested. He also wrote an official letter to Joe Mahoney which may go out in a few days.

Two boxes were packed to go by parcel post in the diplomatic pouch due to leave Peiping Thursday November 20th en route to Washington. These parcels bear #'s 23-P and 24-P. The first contains seed and three books on botany which belong to Dorsett; the latter contains herbarium specimens.

A letter to Mr. Ben Morrison was written which goes forward under date of November 19th, gives in more or less detail specific information concerning the contents of these two packages.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Tuesday, November 18, 1930.
 Chinchou, Manchuria.

Left on the morning bus for Chinchou and went to the Kwangtung Exper. Sta. where we met Mr. Nakatomi, the director. We were advised that the scions of several varieties of fruits desired by Mr. Dorsett could be obtained at any time now but with the grapes it would be best to take the cuttings as soon as possible as the vines would soon be buried for the winter.

Mr. Nakatomi is doing considerable work in the improvement of native varieties of peanuts. We were shown the

laboratories and saw the assistants working on some excellent selections of peanuts varying from the small Spanish type to the large Jumbo. Peanuts form a large part of exports from the Kwangtung Territory and Mr. Nakatomi wishes to have better varieties than those grown at present. Much work is also being done in the improvement of cotton to which a special man is assigned.

c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria,
Nov. 18, 1930.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
B.P.I., U. S. Dept. of Agric.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

We are sending you by today's commercial parcel post
package No. 231 which contains the following items:

PARCEL PACKAGE NO. 231.

Abies holophylla (Ryo ning province)-No. 6516.
A. holophylla-No. 6517.
A. nephrolepis-No. 6518.
Acer agmentosum-No. 6507.
A. barbinerve-No. 6506.
A. mandshuricum-No. 6508.
A. triflorum-No. 6509.
A. ukunduense-No. 6510.
Aralia chinensis var. *glabrescens*-No. 6503.
Betula costata-No. 6493.
Celastrus articulatus-No. 6523.
Celtis aurantica-No. 6519.
Euonymus alata-No. 6495.
E. Hamiltoniana-No. 6494.
E. Maackii-No. 6498.
Fraxinus mandshurica-No. 6520.
Larix dahurica-No. 6521.
Lespedeza bicolor-No. 6490.
Lonicera Ruprechtiana-No. 6500.
Maackia amuriensis-No. 6491.
Picea ajanensis-No. 6504.
Pinus koraiensis-No. 6505.
Rosa acicularis var. *Gmelini*-No. 6496.
R. davurica-No. 6497.
Shizandra chinensis-No. 6492.
Syringa amuriensis-No. 6514.
S. dilatata-No. 6511.
S. oblata-No. 6513.
S. palibiniana-No. 6512.
S. vulgaris-No. 6515.
Tilia amuriensis-No. 6522.
Viburnum pubinerve-No. 6499.
Vitis Ruprechtiana-6501.
Xanthoxylum schinifolium-No. 6502.

The above seed was received from Mr. Kusama in charge
of the forestry department of the S. M. Ry. experiment
station at Hsiungysochong, South Manchuria. During a visit

to this station in the spring we asked for seed of wild
ornamentals that might have value in the United States.
The above species represent wild forms that Mr. Kusama has
collected for his forestry garden from Mongolia, Manchuria
and Chosen. No doubt Mr. B. Y. Morrison will be interested
in this collection, especially the five numbers of lilacs
which, Mr. Kusama advised us, are wild species of Manchuria.

The second cards for this material are being sent you
under separate cover. We trust that the parcel package
will reach you in good shape. With kindest regards to
yourself and the office, I am

Very truly yours,

W. J. Morse,
Agricultural Explorer.
Oriental Agricultural Expedition.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, November 19, 1930.
Peiping, China.

In the morning we delivered the two parcel post packages put up yesterday to the American Legation. They will go forward tomorrow via the diplomatic pouch en route to Washington.

We also worked, today, on official correspondence and on writing notes and legends on photo jackets.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Wednesday, November 19, 1930.
Dalren, Manchuria.

We succeeded in obtaining five rolls of Zeiss Ikon movie film and took them to the S. M. Ry. motion picture laboratory for winding on spools. The Eastman Kodak Co. has film in 400 foot spools but we found that the stores were out at present, one having sold the last one yesterday.

The Military Police Office was visited as they had phoned the hotel our movie picture permit was ready. We were advised by the Officer-in-Charge that we could not secure another renewal for the motion pictures as this was the third. As it extends until in February, it wont make any difference.

It is noted that the following information was received from the Bureau of the Army, Department of the Interior, on October 10, 1934, at Washington, D. C.

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The following information was received from the Bureau of the Army, Department of the Interior, on October 10, 1934, at Washington, D. C.

J. J. Murphy, Major
 Department of the Interior
 Bureau of the Army, Washington, D. C.

We are interested in obtaining five copies of the following information:

1. A copy of the report of the investigation of the case of the missing person, J. J. Murphy, who was reported missing on October 10, 1934, at Washington, D. C.

2. A copy of the report of the investigation of the case of the missing person, J. J. Murphy, who was reported missing on October 10, 1934, at Washington, D. C.

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Peiping, China,
November 19, 1930.

Mr. B. V. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Today we delivered P.P. Pkg's #23-P and 24-P to the American Legation for the diplomatic pouch leaving here November 20th en route to Washington.

Parcel #23-P contains seed and three of Borsett's botanical reference books, Hogg and Treasury of Botany. Please hold these for me.

Parcel #24-P contains herbarium specimens, all that we have on hand and quite probably all that we will get this season.

The following more or less detailed notes concerning the seed and other plant material in the two parcels may prove of interest or possibly of some value.

Parcel #23-P.

Soybean max. #'s 7411, 7412, 7420, 7529, 7537, 7570, 7571, 7572, 7573, 7574, 7582. This seed and soybean products were collected for the soybean and products collection in Forage Crops and of course will be of special interest to the research workers in that office.

Melilotus sp. #'s 7435, 7436, 7457. These three lots of seed may prove to be similar or even the same as seed of Melilotus sent in under other numbers, and yet one or all three may be different. If this should prove to be true, their sending is worth the effort.

Lespedeza sp. #'s 7438, 7439, 7440, 7441. Owing to the interest in and value of some of the lespedezae, we feel fully justified in sending in this collection of seed collected after the plants had practically died.

Undetermined. #7442. We are not positive that this seed is from plants which are the same as those we saw and photographed during the summer when in flower. If they

should prove to be the same as herbarium specimen #7105 then we believe it will be worth while, for the plants we refer to were good herbaceous ornamentals.

Galathea sp. #7443. This small amount of seed is the result of an effort to get 30 to 40 pounds of the seed to comply with a request of Mr. Vinall (to Mr. Morse) for that amount of seed. We will place an order for 40 pounds of this seed from next year's crop with Mr. T. L. Lillistrom of the American Consular Service, at Harbin, Manchuria, for delivery next summer or fall.

Diospyros kaki. #7444. Persimmon sugar. Mr. Thomas and perhaps others in the office may be interested in this product.

Pisum sp. #7456. Seed of a wild mountain pea which quite probably is identical with that sent in some time ago under #7254. But be that as it may, the seed will no doubt prove to be of interest. #7578. Small field pea. This seed, which is of a light buff color, is about the smallest cultivated pea we have seen. It may prove to be of interest and also of value.

Peraxilla sp. #7458, 7459. You no doubt will be interest and amused, and we even expect you to laugh when you read our field note cards concerning this seed. We thought, earlier in the season, that we had come upon a real find in this plant, and we hope yet that we did, but are somewhat doubtful.

Vicia sinensis. #'s 7508, 7575, 7576, 7577. These were secured for the legume collection for the Office of Forage Crops.

Phaseolus sp. #'s 7569, 7581. The former is for the Office of Forage Crops; the latter, 7581, will probably be of interest to someone in Horticulture.

Andropogon sorghum. #7579. Collected primarily for the Office of Forage Crops.

Vicia faba. #7580. The broad beans are interesting both from the standpoint of their value as a vegetable and for animal forage.

P.P.P. # 24-P contains herbarium specimens under the following numbers: 7022, 7054, 7173, 7181, 7194, 7196, 7213, 7225, 7235, 7262, 7264, 7286, 7288, 7291, 7292, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7300, 7317, 7319, 7322, 7323, 7324, 7325, 7345, 7346, 7347, 7404, 7405, 7460. These specimens represent plant material which may be helpful in some instances in the identification of some

Mr. B. Y. H.

-3-

11-19-30.

of the seed collected and sent in. Others, the specimen may be of botanical interest only.

We trust this shipment reaches its destination in good condition and proves to be of interest and value.

The second sheet inventory cards go forward by mail under separate cover.

With best wishes, we remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett.

PHD/rd.

Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Explorers.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
November 19, 1930.

Mr. T. Leonard Lilliestrom,
American Consulate,
Harbin, China.

Dear Mr. Lilliestrom:

This is to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your two letters under dates of October 3rd and 31st respectively. The package of Calamagrostis episcopus has also been received and is in a parcel which will be delivered to the American Legation today to go forward in the diplomatic pouch tomorrow, November 20th.

We appreciate your cooperation and efforts in this connection as well as those of Mr. Skvortsov and thank you both most heartily for your kindness.

In view of the interest awakened in some of our research men over the results of their experiments with this grass in the States, and their desire for additional seed for more extended trials, I will be greatly obliged if you will see if you can arrange with Mr. Skvortsov to collect for us 40 or 50 pounds of Calamagrostis episcopus seed next season. Also let me know, if you can, what the expense will be and the amount of the balance to my credit at the Consulate, if there is any.

I will then be in a position to make arrangements to take care of the expense when the seed is turned over to you, and also to give advice relative to its shipment.

If there was any expense incurred by Mr. Skvortsov or yourself in connection with securing the package of seed which you sent, please let me know the amount so that I can arrange for immediate settlement.

I was surprised to learn that Mr. Hanson is still in Washington and will likely remain there during the winter.

Before leaving Washington I planned on visiting your region and seeing my numerous friends in Harbin. I am sorely disappointed that change of plans has made the realization of this pleasure impossible.

Mr. T. L. L.

-2-

11-19-30.

Please extend my kindest regards and best wishes to
the Consular Staff who were there when I was in Harbin.

Trusting to hear from you again in the near future,
I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Dorsett & Morse
Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate, Harbin, China, October 3, 1930.

P. H. Dorsett, Esquire,
Agricultural Explorer,
c/o American Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I owe you an apology for not having earlier replied to your letter dated August 18th, 1930, relative to your desire to obtain forty pounds of the seeds of *Calamagrostis eqigelos*. Some of the blame, however, must fall upon Bois Skvortzov, who has been holding me off for a long period of time.

It would now appear that your request for these seeds came too late in the season. The seeds had all scattered earlier, and, as you know, there are no seed stores here which collect seeds according to species carefully as it probably is done at home.

Skvortzov, however, has promised to bear the matter in mind, and I may be able to give you a more favorable reply within a short time.

I was very sorry to hear of your illness, the rumors of which had reached Harbin. Glad everything is OK again. It was a great disappointment to us not to have had you with us this summer, but on the other hand the season was so miserable that perhaps it was better after all that you postponed your visit to North Manchuria.

Mr. Hanson is still somewhere en route for Harbin, but we have had no definite word from him, although officially he was expected to return here by the 1st of October. At any rate, the main thing is that he is returning. The town does not seem the same without him. It is possible that you may see him in Peiping before he gets here, as I have an idea he may want to have a talk with the Minister.

With all kind regards, and hoping to see you here in the near future, I am

Sincerely yours,

(s) T. Leonard Lilliestrom.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate, Harbin, China, October 31, 1930

P. H. Dorsett, Esquire,
c/o American Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

We sent you yesterday as sample post a small linen bag of the seeds which you desired. Mr. Skvortzov arranged a special expedition into the country for the purpose of obtaining these seeds. He fears they may be too old to sprout, but, if you so desire, he will get you all the Calamagrostis seeds you require next summer.

Mr. Hanson is apparently still in Washington, and in a recent letter he wrote us that he might spend the winter in the U. S. A.

I hope you are getting along well, and that we may see you in our part of the country in the not too distant future.

With all kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(s) T. Leonard Lilliestrom.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
November 19, 1930.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

I have before me your two welcome letters under dates of October 11th and October 20th respectively. The copy of the amendment to my L. A. 312-P-1 under date of October 13th, 1930 has also been received. Thanks very much for your kindness in this connection.

The bill for the purchase of the panoramic camera will appear in my October account. The cost of this camera, which we think has a better lense than the one purchased for the expedition at Washington, only cost a little more than \$22. We have secured some excellent results with this panoramic camera and feel fully justified for purchasing the same.

I have already written and thanked you most heartily for the way my accounts, allotments, etc., were handled during my illness last spring. The arrangements made were entirely satisfactory to us.

We would have liked to have been in Washington during the base ball season when the series was won by Philadelphia. As you say, it is really to be regretted that Walter Johnson did not get into the series. However, judging from such accounts as we learned of here in the Far East his team made a remarkably good showing and we wish him even better luck the coming season.

The box to which you refer has not yet arrived. We are, however, expecting it in every mail.

Bandits in China are more or less active throughout all parts of the country. Only a couple weeks ago an orderly and another one of the marines from the American Legation were held up on the road a few miles to the north of Peiping and relieved of their cash. Never daunted, however, Liu, Ruth and I make a trip through that very region once a week in connection with our investigational work concerning the open air storage

of persimmons. I surely wish that you could be here and made that trip with us. It is a sight never to be forgotten. The little village of Hsiang Tang in the foothills some 25 miles to the north of Peiping is said to have 20 of these open air persimmon storage yards, and we are told that each of them are handling this season between 800,000 and 1,000,000 persimmons for the winter market. We are working in the storage yard of Mr. Chu Li Chi at the above village. Mr. Chi estimates that he has a million or more persimmons in beds on the ground.

It is a great sight to see these rows of beds of persimmons piled up about two feet high in the center. Those in the Toli region, in so far as Jim and I saw in 1924, were about eight to ten feet in width, flat on top, and of irregular length. The beds in the foothills to the north of Peiping are about the same width and of varying length. The fruit, however, is ridged, being about six to eight inches deep on the sides and twenty two to twenty-four inches deep at the center, and is simply piled in and not in layers as was invariably the case in the Toli district.

We have had comparatively little rain since our arrival in Peiping the last of July. At present, and for sometime past, the weather has been delightful, usually with clear bright sunshiny days, cool and crisp, but not uncomfortably cold.

The grief sheet from the General Accounting Office under Schedule 774 under date of September 12th, recording a disallowance of \$2.00 in the account of Peter Liu for July 1930, to which you refer, has been received and the amount is hereby duly conceded.

We are wondering why you did not swipe a quarter section of the contents of the box which you forwarded to us.

Horse and family arrived in Peiping October 20th and remained with us until November 9th when they returned to Dairen. I think that Horse was very much interested as well as greatly pleased at what he saw in this region of soybeans and soybean products. He surely is in love with his work and has become so interested in the soybean activities of Manchuria, especially in the vicinity of Dairen, that I do not know when he will be able to pull loose and return to America.

He was not able to give me any definite information when here as to when he expects to get back to the States, and I do not know at this time if we will be able to return together or not. Just as the train which they boarded

Mr. J. L. M.

-3-

11-19-30.

en route to Dairen pulled out, Morse remarked that he would see us in Washington.

In view of the amount of very interesting work which has developed here in connection with the harvesting, handling, processing and winter storing of persimmons, I have become very much interested and also very much involved in records, notes and photograph making in connection with our investigations of the above problem.

Personally, I believe that I am taking fewer chances in remaining here until spring than would be the case if I returned home during the winter. This, together with the interest and importance of the persimmon problem here in which we are now trying to secure definite and authentic records has induced us to decide to remain in Peiping until sometime in March. By this time we think we will have an excellent series of authentic temperature records of the air and persimmons in open storage in beds on the ground in the foothill region to the north of Peiping. Unless the season is unusual, the stored persimmons from the region above noted will be marketed by the first to the 15th of March, and our records for one season will be complete.

We think that it is probable that we can wind up the above work so as to sail on the President Cleveland leaving Shanghai March 13th, due to arrive in San Francisco on April 7th. There is a possibility, however, that we may not be able to leave Shanghai until March 27th on the S. S. President Pierce, due to arrive in San Francisco on April 21st. However, we will let you know definitely at as early a date as possible the date on which the Peiping contingent of the Oriental Agricultural Expedition will sail.

If there are no objections at that end of the line, we would like on our cross country return from San Francisco to stop en route for a few days at Chico and also at Chicago.

We are pleased to note that Russell has returned safely from Mexico and that Dr. Reddick of Cornell was there when he left and quite well pleased with what Russell and Souviron had accomplished there prior to his arrival. Yesterday we received a short letter from Russell written after his return to Washington which we will try to answer as soon as we have a breathing spell.

We presume that Mr. Ryerson is now back at his desk and by degrees getting in touch with affairs that transpired during his absence.

We were surprised to learn of Gordon Galloway's

transfer from the Office of Horticultural Crops and Diseases to Plant Quarantine Control Administration work under Dr. Hawkins. We would give a great deal to have Gordon here with us during the remainder of the winter. I am sure that he would become extremely interested in the Chinese open air persimmon storage problem and with his ability in connection with research work of this kind I am sure that very much interesting data could be accumulated.

Within the last two or three days I received two letters from Doctor Fairchild. By the time this reaches you he no doubt will have gone to his winter home at Coconut Grove. He is a wonderful man, and I sincerely wish that I could have the pleasure of having him here with us at this time. If he should happen to be in Washington when this is received, please give him my very kindest regards and best wishes and tell him it is worth a trip across the ocean to see 16 million 4 inch Tasopen persimmons stored in beds on the ground in the open in the foothills to the north and northwest of Peiping.

I note what you say in regard to the death of Mr. E. H. Wilson and his wife. We saw a dispatch account of this sad accident in the Peiping paper within a day or two after the accident. The Arnold Arboretum has lost in his death an able man deeply interested in the work, and the country, a wonderful botanist and agriculturist.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, we remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Dorsett & Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

PHD/rd.

Washington, D. C.,
October 11, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
c/o American Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Dorsett:

This is to acknowledge receipt of yours of August 14th and September 11th. Everybody here is glad to learn that you have recovered so successfully from your recent illness and everybody likewise joins in the warning to "go easy" and not exert yourself too much.

I note what you say relative to L. A. 312. Authority to purchase photographic apparatus has never been included in any of our foreign letters. It was not in your last year's letter and this year's is really a copy of your last year's letter, with the exception of amounts, dates, etc. Special authority is required to purchase photograph apparatus and until receipt of your letter, we have had no occasion to request this authority on any of our foreign letters. I believe this through the whole Bureau. In view of the conditions, however, outlined in your letter, we will endeavor to get an amendment to your L.A. granting this authority and in case your next account shows a purchase of a camera, we trust we will be able to get this amendment as it will save a lot of difficulty in the settlement of your account.

Per diem allowance on all your accounts has been allowed and no doubt by this time you have received several checks covering the different accounts, showing no deductions.

The base ball season, as well as the World's Series, is over. Washington finished second and perhaps by this time you have learned of the winning of the Series by Philadelphia over St. Louis in the National League. Everybody was sorry that Walter Johnson did not get in the Series with his team.

We mailed you a box yesterday containing sub-vouchers, expense accounts, etc., and trust that this will arrive in due time. Your account for August has been received and has already gone along for payment.

We were interested in your remarks relative to the bandits in China and, like yourself, we believe most of the bandits that we read about in the newspapers here are imaginary.

We are having real nice weather here at the present time but as yet this section is "crying" for rain. If you have an abundance of rain over in China you might bottle some of it

P. D. Dorsett,
Peiping, China.

and send it this way as it could be put to very good use.

We are sending you enclosed grief sheet from the General Accounting Office under Schedule 774, showing a suspension of \$2.00 in figuring Peter Liu's salary, which will have to be conceded.

With bestwishes from all, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk.

JLM/aab
Enclosures.

P. S. Would like to have tried that cake.

Washington, D. C.,
October 20, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
U. S. Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

As per your recent letter, we requested special permission on your letter of authorization so that you could purchase a new panoramic camera, if necessary, and we are sending you enclosed, amendment to your L/A, giving you this authority. You will note that this restricts the total expenditure not to exceed \$100.00. The panoramic camera that we purchased here costs less than \$50.00 and this restriction was added after we sent up the L/A for approval. This no doubt will handle the purchase of the camera, if made, however.

Russell returned from Mexico on the 14th and Dr. Reddick, of Cornell, is now in Mexico carrying on the work with Souviron.

Mr. Ryerson will land in New York on the 24th and will be accompanied by Dr. Auchter. I do not believe Westover will return at the same time with Ryerson, but no doubt will be on the way to this country within the near future.

Dr. Reddick will perhaps spend about two months in Mexico and Souviron will perhaps not return until about January. While in that section, he is to carry on a little work for the Office of Fiber Investigations in Porto Rico.

Gordon Galloway has transferred from the Office of Horticultural Crops and Diseases to Plant Quarantine Control Administration, working with Dr. Hawkins.

While we have no definite information to this effect, apparently Mr. Fairchild has left Maddeck and is now enroute to Washington. In so far as we are able to determine, he is driving down and I expect he will light in here about the latter part of this month, as no doubt he will stop at Boston and other points enroute, before his arrival in Washington.

You no doubt will be surprised to learn of the death of E. H. Wilson and his wife, which occurred a few days ago in an automobile accident. I have not read any definite accounts of this accident, but from what I have picked up in conversations, was caused by his car skidding, throwing he and his wife over an embankment, causing almost instant death.

Our warm weather has ended and we are now getting a touch of fall, but as yet, we have had no rain.

I received a long letter a few days ago from Morse, from Dairen, and presume that your party and his party will return at the same time. Whenever your plans are known for returning to this country, be sure to let us know in ample time so that we can make the necessary arrangements with the custom officials at the port to facilitate your entry.

With best wishes from all, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk.

JLM/d

P.S. Wilson is connected with Arnold Arboretum. From what I can learn Morse will not return until about February. Letter enclosed just received from Mr. Fairchild.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON

Form No. 8-A

Amendment

Expenditure Authorization.

P. H. Dorsett.

L. A. No. 312-P-1

Date: October 13, 1930.

Permanent Station: Washington, D.C.

Temporary Station:

Foreign Plant Introduction.

Expenditure Authorization No. 312-P 1a hereby amended

as follows:

Date effective: October 13, 1930.

Project No. 3801

Appropriation:

31133.38 Sal. & Exp. Bu. of Plant
Industry Foreign Plant Introduction
1931

Purpose: Authority to purchase photographic apparatus.

(s) Wm. A. Taylor

Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON

Report of the United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, D. C.

U. S. No. 37-1-11

Form No. 37-1-11 (Revised 1-15-55)

Report of the United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, D. C.

Export Plant Investigation

U. S. No. 37-1-11 (Revised 1-15-55)

Export Plant Investigation No. 37-1-11 is hereby notified

as follows: (Revised 1-15-55)

Date effective: October 15, 1955

Project No. 37-1-11

Report of the United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, D. C.

Purpose: Authority to purchase plant material

(a) No. 37-1-11

Date of issue

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, November 20, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Mr. Peter Liu returned this morning and reported that he and Yen got in about seven o'clock last night. They were successful in securing quite a nice lot of seed which we wrote up under ten different numbers, and then turned over to Yen to clean.

We got out several official letters and attended to other official duties.

Today has been very fine and sunshiny and not very cold.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, November 20, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

Another cold, damp and cloudy day. Worked on checking up motion picture scenes of Manchuria and also soybean data in the Orient.

After lunch visited S. M. Ry. motion picture laboratory and were advised by Mr. Akutagawa that he had 1735 feet of movie scenes of soybean storage and transportation. He stated that this could be obtained for five sen per foot but if the request came through the Dept. of Agri. at Washington, the film would be given to the department.

All of the available moss for packing was sent Mr. Dorsett at Peking.

W. M. Bennett's Office
 Thursday, November 20, 1936
 Saigon, Cambodia

Mr. Foster has returned with nothing and reported that

he and Yen got in about seven o'clock last night. They

were unsuccessful in securing either a close list of names or

we made no further contact with different contacts, and then turned

over to Yen to clear.

We got out several official letters and attached to

other official letters.

Today has been very fine and sunny and not very hot.

W. M. Bennett's Office
 Thursday, November 20, 1936
 Saigon, Cambodia

Another call, sharp and clearly day. Started on morning

up action picture scenes of mechanics and with pictures from

in the office.

After lunch visited P. B. G. action picture laboratory

and were advised by Mr. Thompson that in the last few days

some scenes of action picture and transportation.

stated that this could be obtained for five and ten days

but if the request could through the last of the day.

Accordingly, the film would be given to the laboratory.

All of the available data for picture was sent by express

at evening.

Peiping, China,
November 20, 1930.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Principal Horticulturist,
In Charge Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your welcome letter under date of September 8th from Marseille, and also for the purpose of telling you a little something concerning the condition, activities and proposed plans of the Peiping contingent of your Oriental Agricultural Expedition.

I note with some surprise your skepticism concerning the mails of China. From my own personal experience both in 1924-26 and since our arrival in Peiping on July 22, 1930, I feel that the Chinese mail service, even in the face of an interminable amount of internal trouble which is calculated to seriously interfere with such service, is quite regular and very good.

Because of the concern over the condition of my health expressed in almost every letter, official and otherwise, received from home since my illness, I have tried to slow down and take things easier and in a measure, at least, really think that I have been somewhat successful, but it has been a hard task and sometimes I have chafed at the restraint. I am now feeling in pretty good shape, but cannot help but realize that I was so severely weakened by my two month's illness in Dairen, that I will likely never be quite my old self again.

My work since arriving in Peiping the latter part of July has been most interesting and very greatly enjoyed, and I sincerely trust that the results of my efforts in plant exploration have been worth while and of interest and value at that end of the line.

Morse arrived in Peiping October 20th and I did my best to show him about the country and the interesting things in the city, especially soybeans and bean curd establishments, bean vermicelli, sprouting and washing places. He picked up a lot of interesting facts and data

and saw much of interest and value concerning his research work relative to soybeans and their utilization.

The Horses, with their Japanese interpreter, Mr. Suyetake, who by the way is a mighty nice young fellow and has been of very great assistance to the Expedition, left Peiping November 9th on their return trip to Dairen. Mr. Suyetake has on several occasions, even to his own personal inconvenience, requested an extension of time of his return permit to the States, and from my conversation with him just prior to his leaving Peiping, I feel sure that he will continue with the Manchurian contingent of the Expedition until the work there is completed.

Horse, when here, was not able to say definitely when he would be able to wind up his work in Manchuria and be ready to return home. His is both a most fascinating and interesting problem, and I can well understand that he is extremely anxious to get all the information he possibly can concerning the soybean enterprise in its native home.

His stay in Manchuria will, I imagine, be determined not only by the progress he is able to make in securing the important details and facts he desires, but also on the availability of funds to pay his expenses and return him to Washington when it is necessary for him to take over his work at home.

The Peiping contingent of the Expedition kept at the field exploration work so long as there was anything worth while to collect and have since been devoting our energies to accumulating information, data and photographs relative to the persimmon problem here.

On the 19th (yesterday) we delivered parcel post packages numbers 23-P and 24-P to the American Legation to go forward today in the diplomatic pouch en route to Washington, and have written Mr. Morrison in more or less detail concerning the contents of the shipment.

We feel sure that you will be interested in knowing that Horse and I, on Friday, November 7th installed the three bulb, clock dial chart, self registering thermometer which we brought with us, in an open air storage bed of persimmons at the place of Mr. Chu Li Chi, near the village of Haiang Tang, in the foothills some 25 miles to the north of Peiping.

Mr. Chi estimates that he has about one million persimmons in storage, and that it will be about March 15th before all are marketed.

Mr. K. A. R.

-3-

11-20-30.

We were advised that there are some 20 open air storage yards in the above village (we have personally visited four), and that on an average, each of these are handling something like 500,000 persimmons in storage this season.

On the night of November 11th, we were told by a Chinese grower and handler of persimmons, who apparently is very familiar with the persimmon industry in Peiping and the outlying producing districts, that he estimates that 106,000,000 persimmons (more or less) are annually produced in these outlying districts. He estimates that of this amount 24,500,000 are marketed in Peiping.

This persimmon business is a huge proposition which is, we think, well worth a trip across the ocean to see. Come over and spend a week-end and let us take you out to see for yourself.

I deeply regret that not only Horse, but also Tommy or you or someone else from Washington and who is interested in persimmons, could not have been with us last Friday, November 14th, when we removed our first chart. It was a gala occasion, especially for the Peiping contingent of your Oriental Agricultural Expedition, but deeply to be regretted that our associate and others from the Department could not have been with us and enjoyed the occasion. Oh, how delighted I would have been if Tommy could have been with us and assisted in removing that first chart record of air temperature and that of the persimmons in an open air winter storage bed.

Before this letter becomes long enough to become tiresome, I want to outline what I have in mind concerning myself and my official work for a few more months.

I saw Doctor McIntosh of the Peking Union Medical College, where I went for examinations shortly after our arrival in Peiping, the other day. He said that I have improved materially since he first looked me over, and that I am now a pretty good risk, but must still be careful.

From personal experience of having gone through one winter in Peiping, I feel pretty well convinced that my chances in going through a winter here are better than they would be to return home now or between this and spring, and go through there what we usually have in the way of weather in February and March. This is the personal side of the situation. The official side is as follows:

The persimmon proposition here in North China is, as you can imagine from the little I have written above concerning it, extremely interesting, and in view of the possible development of persimmon growing in the States

to an industry of very great commercial importance, we believe that this is an opportune time to secure information, photographs, data and authentic records relative to the handling, fall processing, curing and winter open air storage of the fruit.

Therefore, we have tentatively decided to remain, with headquarters in Peiping, until the middle or last of March, by which time the supply of open air winter stored persimmons in the immediate vicinity of Peiping will have been exhausted, and our work concerning them pretty well rounded up.

We figure that the present allotment of \$5000. for the Peiping contingent will be sufficient to cover the additional expense incurred in this work and return Dorsett to Washington.

It is feared, however, that the allotment of \$3000 for the work of the Manchurian contingent may not be sufficient to enable Morse to round up his research work with soybeans as he would like and return him to the States.

In case additional funds are necessary to enable the Manchurian contingent to wind up its work there in good shape (which perhaps at most will not exceed \$1000.) cannot be raised there, please let me know and I will see if I can arrange to help Morse out with sufficient funds to enable him to remain and wind up his foreign investigations as he would like.

I hope that you had a most enjoyable trip abroad and that the results of your work are entirely satisfactory. I am, however, mighty glad to know that you are safely back in Washington, and trust when you have a breathing spell from picking up the lines and getting in touch with what has been going on since you left, that we may have the pleasure of a few lines from you.

With kind regards and best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. B. Dorsett,
Dorsett & Morse,
Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/ra.

Marseille, Sept. 9, 1930.

Dear Howard:

I dont know where this will reach you, if it ever does, for one takes a chance on addressing anything to China these days. Ben writes me you have arrived at Peking and in Paris I received your letter written earlier in the summer and it was mighty good to hear from you and to know you were hitting on all 12 again. Now some more advice - go slow, old scout. I had hoped you'd go to the coast or the mts. and rest a month or two for all bets were off as to former plans after you became ill and I much prefer that you come home strong and rested than that any work be done in China. After all, we can get plants there later, but finding another Howardii Dorsettianum is another matter, these monotype species are rare!

I wish we could expand our work in the Orient but we can't just now. We've got far too much to handle at home for our own good with our present personnel and equipment. We may have some tung oil money in '31-32, at least the Sec'y has approved it, but that is a long way off.

We'll have some round up when you folks get back, - Westover will be back, Souviron and Russell from Mexico, Dickson from Russia, Bioletti from over here and "yours truly" as well, so we'll have a regular logchewing festival sure 'nuf.

Auchter and I leave this morn for Algiers for a look at the date game and finish up some grape work. Sicily in a week to look into pistache and citrus. Sail for home October 16th.

Bioletti sails next week, feeling much better.

Best wishes to you, old timer, and to your daughter, take it easy and be in shape for "old home week" about Xmas.

As ever,

(s) Knowles.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
November 20, 1930.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

I am transmitting herewith my account for the period of October 2 to 31 inclusive, which I trust that you will find in good shape for sending forward.

If you have not already sent us subvoucher books please forward a supply at as early a date as possible as we have only one subvoucher left.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Dorsett & Morse
Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.
Inc.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, November 21, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We left Peiping about 9:15 this morning for the village of Hsiang Tang, where we are making air and persimmon storage bed temperature records.

The day was clear and sunshiny when we left but before reaching our destination there were numerous fleecy clouds in the sky and a rather stiff northwest wind was blowing, but it was not very cold.

We arrived at the storage yard of Mr. Chi about 11:15 and changed charts about 11:30.

We regret to report that the red ink pen which is connected with the bulb in the upper portion of the fruit in the bed is still only marking the chart occasionally. The green and purple ink pens, however, are registering continuously. It is fortunate that it is the pen of one of the bed thermometers which is not working in place of the purple ink pen bulb, which registers the air temperature.

After changing the chart we set it so that the red ink pen started on the 11:30 line of the chart. We then braced the trunk, to prevent vibration, by driving two stakes in the ground and lashing them to the stake already fastened to the back of the trunk.

We found the beds covered with matting today. In reply to questions concerning this, we were advised that during windy weather, the beds are covered, for the wind, it is said, has a tendency to cause the fruit to change color and become darker. When covered, even with but one thickness of straw

matting, the fruit has to be closely watched and if it shows moisture from sweating has to be ventilated.

After changing the chart, we made a few pictures of the covered beds and of some which have already, or in part, been emptied. We then went with Mr. Chi to his home and made a picture of his mother, who is 80 years old, also of Mrs. Chi and her two sons.

We arranged with Mr. Chi to get a collection of beans and peas for us and then went to see a fair which was in progress in another section of the village.

When we arrived, we found 500 to 1000 or more people gathered about a temporarily constructed theater, watching a play. Our appearance caused quite a commotion, especially among the young boys, who were soon following us in a mass. It really looked to us as though our appearance on the grounds broke up the show, at least for a while. As there was really nothing of interest for us there we left and returned to Mr. Chi's persimmon storage yard, where we ate lunch in the car.

At about 1:45 we inspected the clock and to our disgust found that the red ink pen was not recording. We made a few readjustments which appeared to bring the needle in contact with the paper with sufficient pressure to cause it to register, and we sincerely hope that when we go out next Friday, November 28, 1930, that we will have a perfect chart. Before closing and locking both the clock and the trunk, we made the following notes and temperature readings:

20 minutes of two o'clock, stem thermometer #3 hung

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
November 21, 1930 (cont. 2).

in box today, almost 9° C. Small case thermometer recording both Centigrade and Fahrenheit, registered 10° C. and 48° F.

The more one sees of this open air persimmon storage proposition, the more one realizes its many delicate, important and interesting features. There are a number of factors to be considered and very carefully looked after. If these are not thoroughly understood, appreciated and most carefully looked after in every detail, serious trouble and loss may result.

Mr. Chi came to Peiping this evening in the car with us. In response to questions en route he said that quite frequently persimmon growers bed down their own fruit and also buy fruit on the trees and pick it themselves or hire it picked to increase their quantity of stored fruit. Occasionally a man who does not own or control an orchard buys fruit from orchardists who do not have enough fruit to store or cannot afford to store, and stores it for the winter market.

Mr. Chi also told us that the average crop of persimmons (the large variety) on a single average sized tree in a normal year, is about 1,500, while that of the Lantern variety is about 2,500.

There was much less farm activity, that is the plowing and preparation of the land and the sowing of wheat, than has been in progress during the two or three previous trips made into this region.



Negative #46229. Hsiang Tang Village, Chihli, China.

In the foothills some 25 miles to the north of Peiping.

A typical village fair in China.



Negative #46230. Home of Mr. Chu Li Chi, on the right and his second brother on the left, with their 80 year old mother between them. We have our recording thermometer in the persimmon storage yard of Mr. Chi. He has 800,000 to 1,000,000 persimmons bedded down in the open. Village of Hsiang Tang, Chihli, China, some 25 miles north of Peiping.

Negative #46231. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon beds. Hsiang Tang, some 25 miles to the north of Peiping. Taken in the storage yard of Mr. Chi. This was a sunshiny day but a strong north wind was blowing and the beds were all covered with reed grass matting.



Negative #46232. Diospyros kaki. Covered beds of persimmons. In the open air persimmon storage yard of Mr. Chi near the village of Hsiang Tang, some 25 miles to the north of Peiping. These and others in the shade of persimmon trees scattered here and there in the storage yard, are all covered today because a strong wind is blowing from the northwest.





Negative #46233. Diospyros kaki. A bed of fruit covered. Storage yard of Mr. Chi, near the village of Hsiang Tang. This view shows very well the shading cast on the persimmon beds by the temporary kaoliang stalk fences which are built primarily for this purpose.



Negative #46234. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon storage beds. Mr. Chi's persimmon storage yard. Fenced beds covered with reed grass mats. These are located among persimmon trees and are somewhat shaded by their branches.



Negative #46235. Diospyros kaki. Bed mat and covered beds. In Mr. Chi's persimmon storage yard near the village of Hsiang Tang, China. In the foreground is the bed or mat of kaoliang stems on which the persimmons are piled. Further back is a filled bed covered with a mat.

Negative #46236. Diospyros kaki. Empty persimmon bed.

Storage yard of Mr. Chi at Hsiang Tang, Chihli, China, some 25 miles to the north of Peiping. A week ago today, this bed was filled with many thousands of beautiful four-inch seedless persimmons. The reed straw mats used to cover the fruit at night and on bad days are now in a pile at the farther end.





Negative #46237. Diospyros lotus, Chinese date or wild persimmon. Storage yard of Mr. Chi near the village of Hsiang Tang, China. View shows a portion of a bed in which fruit of the wild persimmon are laying uncovered.



Negative #46238. Diospyros kaki. Donkeys loaded with persimmons. Hsiang Tang Village. Part of a donkey train leaving the storage yard of Mr. Chi. The first man at the right is Mr. Peter Liu, our interpreter, next to him is Mr. Chi.



Negative #46239. Diospyros kaki. Donkey transportation of persimmons. Storage yard of Mr. Chi, near the village of Hsiang Tang, China. View snapped just as the laden donkeys were leaving the storage beds and before they got outside.



Negative #46240. Diospyros kaki. Donkey transportation of persimmons. Mr. Chi's storage yard near the village of Hsiang Tang, China. A donkey train of persimmons en route from the storage yard to Peiping. Each animal carries on an average from 400 to 500 persimmons.



Negative #46241. Diospyros kaki. Persimmons by the cart load. En route from Hsiang Tang to Peiping, between the above village and Tang Shan, China. Three carts of persimmons. Each contain about 10,000 persimmons.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, November 21, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

Another cold, damp, cloudy day. In the morning worked on motion picture films and soybean data from Japanese publications in Manchuria.

After lunch we went to the motion picture laboratory where we were shown 7,000 feet of movies by Mr. Akutagawa, who spent last September in North Manchuria. He attended the Mongolian-Manchurian Market Fair which is an annual event and lasts for five days. As yet the material has not been woven into a story but with the excellent scenes a wonderful story could be screened. The Mongolians bring sheep, cattle, goats and furs to trade with Chinese and Russians for food products and other necessities.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Saturday, November 22, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

This has been another fine day, but somewhat colder than for a week or so.

We went to the Hartung Photo Shop to see the negatives of the pictures made yesterday and arrange for their printing. We also talked over with Peter Liu the proposition of his going to Hang Chow, Chekiang Province to get for us seed of the white barked persimmon, and arranged so that he will leave here sometime Monday on that trip. We hope that it proves to be successful and that he gets the 20 to 30 pounds of seed that we want of this white barked persimmon.

Today we weighed, calipered and made notes on 20 fruit each of first grade Tamopan which were weighed on the 15th of November before treatment, also Lantern persimmons, first and second grades. On November 16th the 20 fruit of each, after treatment with hot water, were weighed, and were weighed and calipered again today.

The completed tabulated results of this work will appear under the date on which our last notes, weights and measurements are made.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Saturday, November 22, 1930.
 Dairen, Manchuria.

We went to the Nisshin Oil Mill in the morning and met Mr. M. Ogawa, who is acting for the general manager, Mr. Furasawa. At the present time the mill is not working at full capacity owing to the light demand for oil and oil meal

or cake. More cake or meal is being shipped to the United States than at this same time one year ago.

The beans used by this company are all purchased from the Anda (west of Harbin) district and are inspected and graded before shipment at Anda by the S. M. Ry. Grain Inspection Office. At present the mill is paying Yen 3.50 per picul for beans which at the present rate of exchange is about \$.78 per bushel.

The mill is now putting out only the English type of cake (oblong), and Mr. Ogawa promised to send three of these to our office for our soybean exhibit.

After lunch we visited the storage yards of the S. M. Ry. We found the bean cake houses becoming well filled and also large quantities were being placed on flat cars and shifted to the wharves. At the wharves, there was considerable activity in loading beans and bean cake on Japanese and German freighters.

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Negative #46242. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
General view of loading soybean oil cakes on flat cars in
South Manchurian Railway yards.



Negative #46243. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
General view of loading soybean oil cakes on flat cars from
oil cake storage warehouse in S. M. Ry. yards.



Negative #46244. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
General view of loading soybean oil cakes on flat cars in
South Manchurian Railway yards.



Negative #46245. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
General view of loading flat cars with soybean oil cakes at
oil cake storage warehouse in S. M. Ry. yards.



Negative #46246. Sola max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Close view of coolies loading soybean oil cakes on flat
car in S. M. Ry. yards.



Negative #46247. Sola max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
View showing coolies loading soybean oil cakes on flat
car in South Manchurian Railway yards.



Negative #46248. Sola max.
Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
View showing coolies carry-
ing soybean oil cakes from
oil cake storage warehouse
and loading on flat cars in
S. M. Ry. yards.



Negative #46249. Sola max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Close-up view of coolies loading flat car in S. M. Ry.
yards.



Negative #46250. Soja max.
Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Close-up view showing loading of soybean oil cakes on flat car along side of oil cake storage warehouse in South Manchurian Railway yards.

Negative #46251. Soja max.
Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Coolie carrying four oil cakes (soybean) from oil cake warehouse to flat car in S. M. Ry. yards. Flat cars are used only in transporting cakes and beans from storage houses to wharf warehouses in Ry. yards.





Negative #46252. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Oil cakes in storage warehouse (oil cake) in S. M. Ry.
yards.



Negative #46253. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
View of wagon loaded with oil paper lined baskets for soy-
bean oil. Oil is shipped in these containers to China.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, November 23, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We spent almost the entire day writing official and personal letters.

In the morning we got out a letter from Mr. Peter Liu concerning his trip to Hang Chow, and what we would like to have him do for us there. A copy of this letter is included with these notes. Mr. Liu leaves on the 8:25 train tomorrow morning and will be gone some ten days or two weeks, or longer is necessary. The main object of his trip is to secure, if possible, a supply of seed of the white barked persimmon, which we are very anxious to try out in America.

In the late evening we went with Liu to a stationery store and purchased a maximum and minimum recording thermometer for use in making maximum and minimum records of the temperature of the room in which we are handling persimmons in connection with our researches with investigations of this problem.

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Peiping, China.
November 23, 1930.

Mr. Peter Liu,
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Liu:

We are extremely anxious to secure seed of the Chinese white bark persimmon probably Diospyros sinensis, which is known to be used as a stock for commercial persimmons near Hangchow, Chekiang Province.

This is no doubt a native wild variety to that region, and there should not be any serious difficulty in finding among orchardists who are using this wild persimmon for a stock, someone who can assist you not only to locate wild trees, but perhaps assist you in getting 20 to 30 pounds of cleaned seed.

I will therefore be greatly obliged if you will go to Hangchow at as early a date as practicable, to see if you can locate persimmon orchards in that region which are grafted on the Chinese white bark persimmon and get the names and addresses of their owners. Also locate wild trees of the white bark variety and get seed to the amount noted above.

In addition to the foregoing, try and get 20 or 30 scions of last year's growth from the wild white bark persimmon trees.

In case you are unable to get seed, be sure to get scions, but get both if you can, but by all means, seed if it is possible to be had.

In case you find fruit of the wild white bark persimmon please bring a little of it back with you.

In case you find any extra-ordinary good varieties of persimmons, please get 10 or 15 scions and bring them back with you.

We will also be obliged if you will get from Hangchow, a collection of different kinds of soybeans, cowpeas, glossy mung beans, adzuki beans and field peas. We would prefer

that all the bean samples be secured from locally grown stock rather than from that imported, especially from the north.

If you have an opportunity, see if you can find some soybean products different from those we found here in Peiping, and get small quantities, similar to what we got here, and bring them back with you.

I regret that I cannot go with you on this trip, but sincerely trust that you will have a safe and pleasant trip and that you will be successful in getting us the 20 to 30 pounds of seed of the white-bark persimmon.

Sincerely yours,

PHD/rd.

P. H. Dorsett,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

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Peiping, China,
November 23, 1930.

Mr. S. J. Morse,
c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Dear Morse:

I have been expecting a letter from you on every mail but thus far have been disappointed, for none have arrived.

I very deeply regret that you could not have been here on Friday the 14th and 21st when we changed charts on the recording thermometer in the winter persimmon storage yard at the village of Hsiang Yang.

We now have two charts but neither of them is quite complete owing to the fact that the red ink pen, which is attached to the bulb in the upper part of the persimmon bed at the right of the clock, failed to register except occasionally. It, however, registered often enough to show that the temperature of that part of the bed is very regular and about the same as the one lower down in the bed and to the left of the clock.

Two records are complete, that of the purple ink pen, the air temperature, and that of the green ink pen, the one attached to the bulb low down in the bed of fruit.

We made some adjustments last Friday which we hope will make the red ink pen register, and are very much in hopes that we will have a complete and perfect chart to remove when we arrive there Friday the 28th to change the chart.

We have been accumulating considerable information and data on persimmons but have not yet worked out a satisfactory table for detailed records. This I am finding is very much more difficult than at first appeared, but I will continue my efforts until I get something as near to what we want as possible and which can be accomplished.

I received a nice long letter from Ben Morrison, which I will send on to you as soon as I can find time to answer the same.

Peter Liu is leaving tomorrow for Hangchow to try to

get for us a quantity of seed of the wild white-bark persimmon, perhaps Diospyros sinensis, known to be used in that region as a stock for the cultivated varieties. In addition, I am requesting him to secure a collection of seed of soybeans and other leguminous crops especially from locally grown stock. He will also look out for and pick up any soybean products which may be found that are different from those we found in Peiping when you were here.

3:25 P.M. Stopped to receive and read over your good letter of November 18th as well as copies of those you sent to Mr. Ryerson under dates of November 16th and 18th respectively, and am taking this opportunity of replying to the same.

Your letters to Mr. Ryerson show a nice collection of seed which should be exceptionally interesting to the folks back in Washington, and I congratulate you on the results of your efforts outside as well as inside your special problem.

Our combined number of parcel post packages sent in to date now totals 255, which I think is quite a creditable showing, don't you?

We are indeed sorry to learn that "Old Dame Weather" continues to bring on her numerous unusual brands of Oriental weather; maybe this is done for your special benefit.

The weather here, with the exception of a little north wind and Gobi Desert dust, has been exceptionally fine. Sunshiny most of the time and cold, but not too cold, weather to be enjoyed.

Yes, time surely flies, and I am beginning to wonder if either one of us will be able to do all that we want to before having to return. Well, here's hoping that we do, for it is a gamble if either one of us will ever get back to the Orient.

I am pleased to note that you arrived safely in Dairen and are all well and feeling fit.

I thank you and Mr. Suyetake for your kindness in arranging for the propagating wood of the pears, apples, apricots and grapes from that region which we thought might be worth trying at home. I will be on the lookout for this material and ready to handle it upon arrival. Please request Mr. Suyetake to give me all the information he can about each variety of which propagating material is sent, and especially the Japanese name. We will also handle any seed which may come to us from the Manshu Nozan Shokai Co.

Mr. W. J. H.

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11-23-30.

I trust that Mr. G. Walter Young will not forget, when he gets to Shanghai, to return two packages of standard motion picture negative to replace the two spools I loaned him when he was in Peiping.

The bank pass book sent from here to me a/o American Consulate, Peking, was received a day or so ago; many thanks for your trouble in this connection.

I will be pleased to receive your negatives, and hope that you will send all that you have which you desire to have included in the report, so that I can get our pictures numbered consecutively, up to as late a date as possible.

Peter Liu is to call this afternoon to get supplies and final instructions incident to his trip to and mission in Kiangchow. We expect him in at any minute now.

I am inclosing herewith a copy of my letter to Mr. Morrison concerning our recent shipment of parcel post packages 23-P and 24-P which went forward via the diplomatic pouch leaving here November 20th en route to Washington. Also a copy of a letter to Mr. Byerson written under date of November 20th. I thought that you might be interested in both of these communications. You may be interested to note in my letter to Mr. Byerson that I have tentatively decided to remain in Peiping until the middle or last of March.

When you were here I was more or less undecided about remaining to round out the details of investigation of the Chinese persimmon problem in Peiping and vicinity. After your departure I went carefully over the new (to me) and interesting features of the hot water method of treating the fruit to remove its pucker in the early season before this is affected by nature's method of freezing.

The fact of our having installed a three-bulb recording thermometer in the storage yard of Mr. Chi at Hsiang Tang by which we expect to secure continuous temperature chart records of both the air and fruit in the storage beds, have made this problem most fascinating and attractive to me.

I also recalled, inso far as I could, the important features of our conversation a few days before your departure, concerning this Oriental persimmon proposition, not even over-looking your parting remarks at the station in Peiping as the train you were on pulled out of the station at 8:25 a.m. Sunday, November 9, 1930.

As a result of my consideration of the features of the persimmon problem as outlined above, I have, as you will note in the inclosed copy of my letter to Byerson, tentatively decided to remain here in Peiping and to continue

Mr. W. J. H.

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11-23-30.

as best I can the important work in hand.

Please note what I wrote to Mr. Ryerson concerning funds, and in case your allotment is not sufficient to enable you to remain and round up your work as you would like to, and are not successful in getting additional funds from Washington, I beg of you to please be kind enough to let me know, and I will do whatever I can, even to the extent of reducing the time of my intended stay in Peiping, to aid you to accomplish your end and desire.

I hope that you are now enjoying good weather, that all are well and that your work is progressing satisfactorily.
I am

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.
Inclosures.

c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria,
November 18, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
c/o Wagon Lite Hotel,
Peking, China.

Dear Dorsett:

Undoubtedly by this time you have come to the conclusion that I was on my way home. If this unusual weather and Manchurian soybean situation keeps up it wont take me very long to catch the Kobe boat for the U. S. A. I have been intending to write you for several days telling of our safe arrival in Dairen but the time goes so fast that I can hardly realize that it is nearly two weeks since we left Peking. The morning after we arrived in Dairen we were greeted in the early hours by a nice blizzard which kept up until about noon. Since our return we have been handed every kind of weather that "Old Dame Weather" has in her bag.

We have managed to keep busy night and day and to catch up several things that I have wanted to attend to for some time but it was not possible to do so during the outside collecting season. The soybean oil season is coming into full swing now with over twenty mills operating but beans are very low in price. They are selling for ¥5.50 per koku and after the freight and commission are taken out the farmer receives ¥4.50 per koku. It costs him ¥4.88 per koku to raise them so you can easily figure that the farmer is getting the short end as is usually the case the world over. The production of soybeans throughout Manchuria is 10 to 15 per cent greater than last year but the demand from Europe is very slow though it has picked up in the last two or three days.

We were out at Chinchou the other day to see about the cuttings of pears, grapes, apples and apricots that you desire. We are arranging to send these to you within the next few days as I thought that you would like to handle them yourself. Also we are sending you all of the moss that we have for I do not need any to pack soybeans in. We also called to see Mr. Ohara of the Manshu Nosen Shokai about the legume seed and other things that we ordered early in the season. He gave us seed of about twenty legumes that he had collected but as yet he has none of the seed that you put in an order for. The other plants that you ordered will not be in until some time in the latter part of December. As I recall you left word with him to send the material to you at Peking, therefore I am just looking out for the Kudzu seed.

Mr. Vitt of the Caterpillar Co. of California called recently and told of his plans to use machinery for crops in Manchuria. I also had a short visit with Mr. C. Walter Young

who was at the Yamato for a day or so. He left for Shanghai from where he expects to sail for the States on the 28th inst.

I am inclosing some pictures which may be of interest to your able assistant, Mr. Peter Liu. I am sure Peter will appreciate the view and remember the occasion. (Sending pictures under separate cover.)

In a few days I will send you some negatives for the report. Some of these were taken in Dairen before I left in October and the others were taken in Peking.

I trust that the various things being sent you will reach you safely and in good condition. By the way, the bank book sent to Dairen by mistake was being held by the Consulate. I had them send it to you at once.

With kindest regards to all from all, I am

Very truly yours,

(s) W. J. Morse,
Agricultural Explorer.

P. S. I hope that your persimmon work is coming along nicely and sincerely trust you will be able to carry the investigations through to the finish. As I told you at Peking the outside storage proposition presents one of the nicest pieces of scientific investigations I have seen in many a day. It is worthy a doctor's thesis and I wish I had as definite a soybean problem that I could follow through but the soybean problem is like a dish of scrambled eggs, here, there, and everywhere. Follow through but take care of yourself and don't take too many chances.

W.J.M.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, November 24, 1930.
Peiping, China.

About eight o'clock this morning I went over to the Water Gate Railway Station to see Peter Liu off on his trip to Hang Chow, near Shanghai. He is going for the purpose, primarily, of getting us seed of the wild white barked persimmon, likely Diospyros sinensis, which is known to be used in that region as a stock for the cultivated varieties of persimmons.

Liu's train pulled out at 8:25 a.m. for Tientsin en route to Shanghai. He expects to leave Tientsin about nine o'clock tonight. We trust that he will be successful in this undertaking.

At ten-thirty a.m. we put the maximum and minimum Centigrade and Fahrenheit thermometer in the room where we are doing our persimmon work. At that time the readings were as follows:

Stem thermometer #1, 14 C.
Stem thermometer #2, 16 C.
New thermometer,
Maximum, 18 C; 60 F.
Minimum, 18 C; 60 F.

We spent the afternoon and evening in making a scale drawing, $\frac{1}{2}$ " to the inch, of one of the kilns used in the hot water treatment of persimmons to remove the astringency. This is being prepared from a rough sketch and data secured on November 11, 1930, and when completed will be found with our notes under that date.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, November 24, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

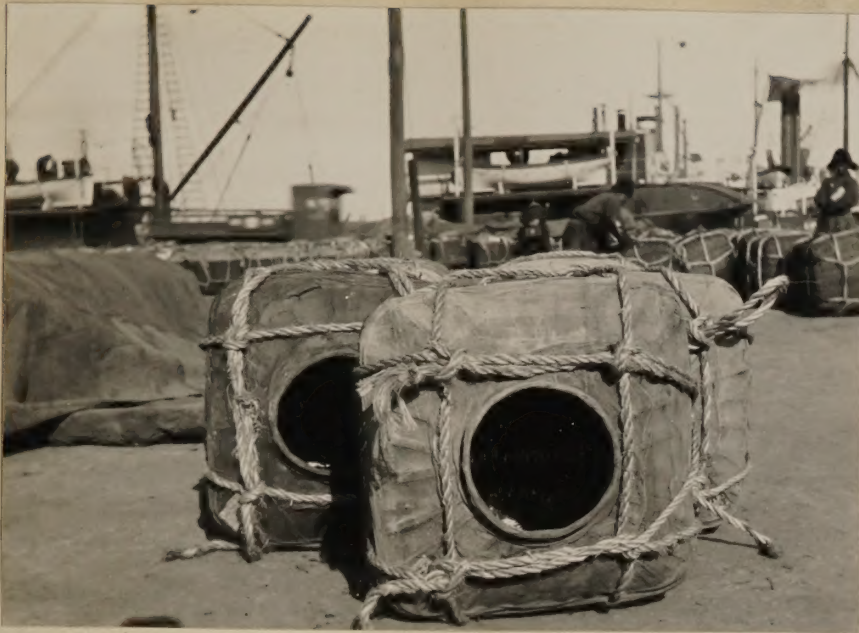
We visited the Dairen wharves and the S. M. Ry. storage yards but found very little activity in the soybean line about the wharves. At one wharf we saw soybean oil in large oil paper lined baskets being loaded on a Chinese boat. Many wagons from the oil mills were unloading bean cakes. The warehouses are slowly filling up with bean cakes, but there is little movement in the export of bean cake.

Received a package of eighteen samples of named varieties of soybeans from Mr. Noboru Tajima, Agr. Engineer of the Kosai Co. Agr. Soc. Kosai, Chosen. There are native varieties collected by Mr. Tajima from Korean farmers in Kosai Co. The collection is a very interesting one ranging from very small seed (nearly as small as the mung bean) to very large seed, and containing only four yellow seeded sorts. The remainder were black, brown, green, and bicolored (black and brown).



Negative 346254. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

View of coolies carting oil paper lined basket containers of soybean oil at wharf in S. M. Ry. Storage Yards, Dairen.



Negative #46255. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
 Close-up view of oil paper lined basket container used
 for shipping soybean oil.



Negative #46256. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
 Coolies placing rope around oil-paper lined basket contain-
 ers of soybean oil at wharf in S. M. Ry. Storage Yards.



Negative #46257. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Close-up view of cart with oil paper lined basket containers
of soybean oil.



Negative #46258. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Oil paper lined basket containers of soybean oil on wharf
awaiting shipment to Chinese ports.



Negative #46259. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

General view on wharf showing carts of oil paper lined basket containers of soybean oil.



Negative #46260. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

General view of large oil-paper lined basket containers of soybean oil on wharf awaiting shipment to Chinese ports.



Negative #46261. Soia max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

Close-up view of load of soybean oil cake to be unloaded
in oil cake storage house in South Manchurian Railway
Yards.



Negative #46262. Soia max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

Close-up view of wagon of soybean oil cakes awaiting un-
loading at oil-cake storage house in S. M. Ry. Yards.



Negative #46263. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
View of coolies unloading wagons of oil-cakes at oil-cake
warehouses in South Manchurian Railway Yards.



Negative #46264. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Coolies unloading oil cakes at warehouse in South Man-
churian Railway Yards.

6585



negative #46265. Soya most soybean. Daren, Manchuria
 View showing the transportation of soybean oil in oil-paper lined
 bucket containers. These were brought from Yingko Chinese
 mills and are for shipment to Chinese ports.

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Negative # 46267. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
 View showing cooler unloading soybean oil-cakes at the
 oil-cake storage houses in the S. M. Ry. yards.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
 Tuesday, November 25, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

We recorded room temperatures in the morning and evening where we are making observations on persimmons.

Visited Hartung's Photo Shop and gave instructions about some pictures we are having made. Got off several official letters and then addressed Christmas cards until rather late.

The weather continues to be beautiful with sunshiny, clear cool days, but not uncomfortably cool.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Tuesday, November 25, 1930.
 Dairen, Manchuria.

On the 9:00 a.m. bus from Chinchou we received the following cuttings from Mr. S. Nakatomi, director of the Kwangtung Government Agricultural Experiment Station at Chinchou (Kinsu).

1. Kouri or Beninashi (red pear).
2. Auri or Kamonashi (duckbeak pear).
3. Shinri (apricot).
4. Dairiba (apricot).
5. Bakuori (apricot).
6. Daisankori (apricot).
7. Murasaki (grape).
8. Yenshin (a grape).
9. Hakkeshin (grape).
10. Gejunai (grape).
11. Shidenso (grape).

The cuttings were wrapped in moist burlap and oil paper and shipped by commercial parcel post to Mr. Dorsett at Peiping.

After lunch we visited Mr. Sato of the S. M. Ry. Agr.

Bur. who had just returned from a month's visit in Japan relative to the use of soybean cake and soybeans. He gave us some very interesting general information concerning the utilization of cake and beans that he had collected during his trip. Several chemists, animal husbandry men and agronomists are working on the food value and feed value of the oil cake and beans. Later he advised he would give us more specific data on the bean and bean cake utilization problem in Japan.

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Peiping, China,
November 25, 1930.

Mr. B. V. Skvortzow,
76 Pestshtoyaya St.,
Harbin, Manchuria.

Dear Mr. Skvortzow:

A short time ago I received a small bag containing seed of Calamagrostis episcios, and a few days later received a letter from Mr. Lilliestrom saying that the seed sent had been collected and supplied by you. Many thanks for your cooperation and assistance in this connection.

One of the experiment station men at home (through favorable results of his experiments with seed Jim and I sent in from Harbin in 1925-6) wants to extend his trials in different localities and requested the Department to try and get an additional amount of fresh seed for this work.

I have just sent a letter to Mr. Lilliestrom thanking him for helping us out with the small sack of seed of this seasons crop. We have also requested him to try and arrange with you to secure for us 40 to 50 pounds of seed this coming season. I trust that you can arrange to do this for us at the proper season.

When Mr. Lilliestrom takes this matter up with you please let him know, if you can, what the expense for collecting the 50 pounds of seed will be, also the expense of the small bag of seed recently received, which I understand you made a special trip to secure.

As soon as I know the amount of the expense incurred for the collection of the small amount of seed recently secured I will arrange for its payment. I hope to arrange through Mr. Lilliestrom to pay for the 40 or 50 pounds of seed when it is turned over to the American Consulate.

I very much regret that changes in our plans since leaving Washington in February 1929 have prevented my getting to Harbin as then planned.

The change of plans which prevented my getting to Harbin and seeing you and my other good friends I fear have also prevented Mr. W. J. Morse, now in South Manchuria, from visiting Harbin and seeing and conferring with you. I was extremely anxious that you and he should meet, for I am sure that you would have found much of common interest in talking over the soybean problem of both the Orient and the United States.

Again thanking you for your kind assistance, and trusting that this finds you and your family quite well and happy, I remain with kind regards and best wishes,

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

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Peiping, China,
November 25, 1930.

Miss Ann Carrere,
Landscape Architect,
2906 N St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Carrere:

This afternoon I received the small box of pine seed and also your letter giving the addresses of the nurserymen to whom you would like this seed sent.

I will send the seed forward with my next shipment and with it your letter addressed to me concerning the same, and will request that it be handled, after it has passed through the Quarantine Inspection Office, as you request.

I think it is quite probable that in view of the fact that we collected white bark pinesced from the same source for the Department of Agriculture, that they will not want to retain any of the seed you have turned over to me, and that they will be pleased to forward half the seed to the Towson Nursery at Towson, Maryland, and the other half to the Rock Creek Nursery at Rockville, Maryland.

After you get back to Washington, it might be well to call at the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, Building F 7th Street Southwest to see Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson, who is in charge of the work of Foreign Introduction. He will be interested in what you say and to tell him about the white bark pine and other interesting plants and shrubs which you observed during your stay here in China.

We regret that your departure from Peiping on Monday the 24th prevents you from coming with Doctor Yasei Kin to see a few of the photographs we have made in Japan and China.

Very truly yours,

F. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD:rd

Monday.

My dear Mr. Dorsett:

I am very glad to accept your offer to send the seed of *Pinus bungiana* through with your shipments and quite willing that the department should retain some for their own use. The two nurseries are the Towson Nursery, Towson, Maryland and the Rock Creek Nursery, Rockville, Maryland.

I have been anxious for some time to introduce this tree into the U. S. where I know of only two specimens, at the Arnold Arboretum and at Dr. Sargent's in Brookline, Mass.

I am sorry not to come in to see the photographs on the 26th, but I am leaving for America today.

Yours sincerely,

(s) Ann Carrere,
Landscape Architect.

2906 N St., N. W.,

Washington, D. C.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Wednesday, November 26, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

In the morning I completed a top view and sectional scale drawing of a six-container kiln for the hot water treatment of persimmons to remove their astringency. We then took off a tracing from which we will have blue prints made for the report.

The detailed drawings will be included with our notes made November 12th and the table of temperature records of two containers of fruit which were then being processed.

After tiffin we got together a number of our pictures to show to Doctor Yamei Kin and some friends she is bringing in with her to see them.

Promptly at five o'clock Dr. Kin came and brought with her Miss Randall and Dr. Soitsu King. These good people looked over quite a large number of our pictures and also had tea with us.

It is our belief that they enjoyed our pictures of vegetables taken in Japan and China as much, if not more, than any of the others they looked over.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Wednesday, November 26, 1930.
 En route Kungchuling, Manchuria.

We left on the 9:00 a.m. express for Kungchuling where the S. M. Ry. holds its annual soybean seed fair for the Manchurian farmers along the S. M. Ry. lines in the Changchun, Kungchuling and Ssipingkai districts. The Kungchuling Experiment station distributes about 3,000 koku of seed of

the improved variety "Kungchuling" to farmers in the above districts every year. The S. M. Ry. offers prizes for the best three grades from each district, that is first grade beans in each district receive first prizes, second grade, second prizes and so on to four grades.

Several of the men from the S. M. Ry. Agr. Bur. were on the train to attend the Seed Fair. Prof. Matsu-shima advised that Chinese farmers from Kaiyuan to Chang-chun are raising about 6,000,000 koku of the improved variety "Kungchuling".

From Kaiping (south of Mukden) to Kungchuling the ground was covered with snow, increasing as we went northward. Arrived at Kungchuling at 7:28 p.m. and found it extremely cold.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, November 27, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We went to the Hartung Photo Shop in the morning to see about some pictures we want to take to the country with us in the morning.

At eleven o'clock we went to the Peiping American Community Thanksgiving Service. The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation was read by Mr. Mahlon E. Perkins, Consular of the American Legation, and the Thanksgiving address was delivered by Rev. Stephan D. Fyle.

This was a diversion from our ordinary every-day routine and was really very much enjoyed.

We practically finished up addressing our Christmas cards today and got most of them mailed.

Today has been cloudy and rather chilly, but not really very cold. However, we think it a little too cold to rain but it might possibly be snowing in the morning. We hope not for tomorrow is the day we go to Hsiang Tang to change the chart on our recording thermometer, and only a little snow would make the going rather bad.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, November 27, 1930.
Kungchuling, Manchuria.

We left with Prof. Matsushima in the morning for the experiment station where we met Dr. Nakamoto, the director, and Mr. Murokoshi. A large archway to the entrance of the experiment station was made of soybean plants and the

welcome sign across the arch was made of black soybean letters with a background of yellow soybeans.

Director Nakamoto took us to the exhibit hall where the seed samples were on display. In all there were 1270 samples of seed from farmers in the Changchun, Kungchuling and Saupinghai districts. The seed samples were all of the Improved "Kungchuling" variety which was placed in distribution about six years ago by the Kungchuling station. Prizes were awarded to all samples that could be placed in the four inspection grades as adopted by the S. M. Ry. Inspection Office. The samples were arranged and graded for the three districts. First grade beans received 1st prize, 2 grade, 2nd prize, and so on to the 4th grade.

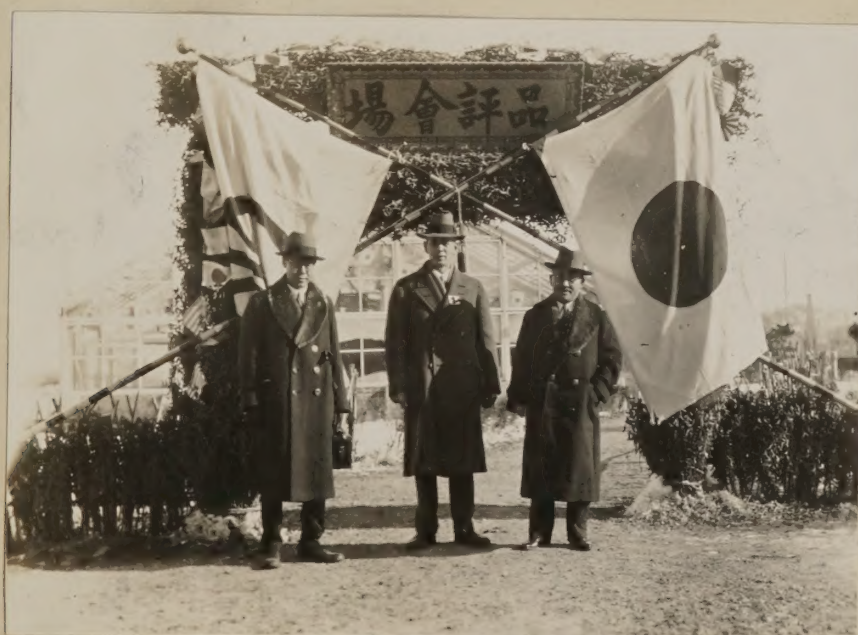
Four hundred and twelve farmers received prizes in addition to certificates of merit. The farmers were also given free passage on the railway from and to their homes, and also were given a big feed at noon with plenty of "hochu" (kaoliang whisky). The day was known as the "Farmers' Day". The prizes consisted of blankets, dishes, towels, etc.

At the morning session, the farmers were addressed by Dr. Nakamoto and Prof. Matsushima. The prizes were awarded to the winners by Prof. Matsushima.

In addition to the exhibit of seed samples, the station had exhibits of the various activities or investigations of the various departments. However, the farmers did not appear so much interested in the exhibits or speeches. Mr. Murakoshi told us they were more interested in receiving their prizes and their lunch at noon.



Negative #46268. Soia max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria.
 Welcome Gate made of soybean plants. Entrance to the
 exhibit hall of the soybean seed fair. (See 46275)



Negative #46269. Soia max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. At entrance gate leading to soybean seed exhibit.
 Mr. Murakoshi at right, W. J. Morse in center, and Prof.
 Matsushima at left. See (46276)



Negative #46270. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchaling, Manchuria. Close-up view of some of the seed samples at the soybean seed fair held at the S. M. Ry. Exper. Sta. (See 46274-77-78)



Negative #46271. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchaling, Manchuria. Group of Manchurian farmers receiving their prizes at the S. M. Ry. Exper. Sta. Soybean Seed Fair.



Negative #46272. Soia max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. View showing Manchurian farmers with prizes won at the Soybean Seed Fair held at the South Manchurian Railway Experiment Station.



Negative #46273. Soia max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Manchurian farmers, winners of first prizes at the soybean seed fair held at the Experiment Station.



Negative # 46274. Soga-mot Sogham. Kungshing, Manchuria.
View showing one section of exhibit of Sogham and samples of
Sogham built fair of 1 m. 74. Effluent section.
(See 46270-77-78)

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, November 28, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We were not wholly surprised this morning when we got up, at about 7:30, to get ready for our trip to the persimmon storage yard of Mr. Chi's in the village of Hsiang Tang, to find a very light skift of snow on the ground. It was also cloudy, but not very cold.

At 8:45 I recorded the thermometer readings in the attic room where we have some persimmons stored for observation. Stem thermometer #1 on the south wall showed a temperature of 15 C. above zero, and #2 on the east wall showed the same.

By nine o'clock we were ready to leave in an auto for the village of Hsiang Tang to change charts on our clock recording thermometer. On reaching the street, we were a little perturbed on account of finding a strange auto driver in place of the one who has been taking us out to the persimmon storage yard, and who not only knows the way but is also familiar with the road.

Mr. Liu, our interpreter, arranged with the garage before he left for Hang Chow last Monday on official business, to send the same driver we have been having with a car for us this morning.

When we saw the new driver we were more or less upset and were a little doubtful about going with him. However, after talking the proposition over with one of the Chinese boys at the hotel desk, who explained that the car we have been having was out of repair, and the usual driver could

not come, he assured us that the driver who brought the car knew the way and that we would not have any trouble. We boarded the car, mentally condemning the garage people for not carrying out instructions.

The car pulled into Tang Shan about ten o'clock and a few minutes later we picked up Mr. Chi, the owner of the persimmon storage yard where we are working. He went to Peiping with us last Friday and we were rather expecting to take him back from Peiping with us this morning.

Mr. Chi's joining us at Tang Shan eased things up a lot, for we knew that there would not be any trouble about finding the road.

It was about 11:30 when we arrived at the storage yard. The small amount of snow on the reed grass matting over the beds of persimmons was being cleaned off so as to prevent the fruit underneath from getting wet if the snow was left on and should melt.

The chart was removed and a new one put in its place and the red ink pen set on about the 11:45 line.

The removed chart shows a complete record for the green and purple ink pens and almost a complete record for the red. A careful study of the chart, however, after returning to the hotel, appears to show that the purple and red ink pens must have jammed occasionally. This not only interfered with the red ink pen's continuous recording, but also carried it off of what otherwise would have been its course. In addition, we think that this occasional jamming of these two pens also carried the purple ink pen

off its course, at least on the high temperatures.

It is interesting to note that the week's recorded temperature of the lower part of the bed of fruit shows a gradual decline from 57° F. on the 21st to 50° F. at 11:45 today, when the chart was removed and a new one put in place.

As yet, none of the fruit is frozen and as is to be expected, the fruit is getting ripier each day.

We saw men taking Lantern persimmons from a bed and on examination found the greater per cent of them quite soft and a good many very soft. We do not find that the very soft Lantern persimmons are astringent. The large Tamopan fruits have not ripened so much as the Lantern and when quite soft are without astringency, but when they are hard or firm or even partly firm, the astringency is quite bad.

The Lantern persimmons in our opinion are not so rich and good in flavor as the Tamopan, which when well processed or fully ripe are really very fine.

We returned to the hotel about 2:00 P.M.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, November 28, 1930.
Kungchuling, Manchuria.

Today's fair was for the benefit of the S. M. Ry. workers in the ChangChun, Kungchuling and Ssulingkai districts. We had rather a lengthy talk with Mr. Murakoshi who is in charge of the agricultural machinery department regarding culture and harvest of soybeans throughout Manchuria. He stated that at the present price of coolie labor machinery on Manchurian farms is (?) profitable. Ridged cultivation,

he stated, is essential on account of the climatic conditions prevailing in North and South Manchuria.

Several of the station's exhibits were looked over. The animal husbandry department had an especially fine exhibit of livestock and poultry. One of the most interesting exhibits was the "Tah Ku Chi" breed of poultry. This breed is native to the Kwangtung territory and had about run out until the Kungchuling Station obtained a few birds and began improvement of it. It is quite similar to the Rhode Island Red breed. The male weighs about 12 pounds and the female about 9 pounds. The breed is noted for its large eggs, four of which average one pound. When first obtained the hens averaged about 80 eggs per year but with selection they now average 200 eggs per year.

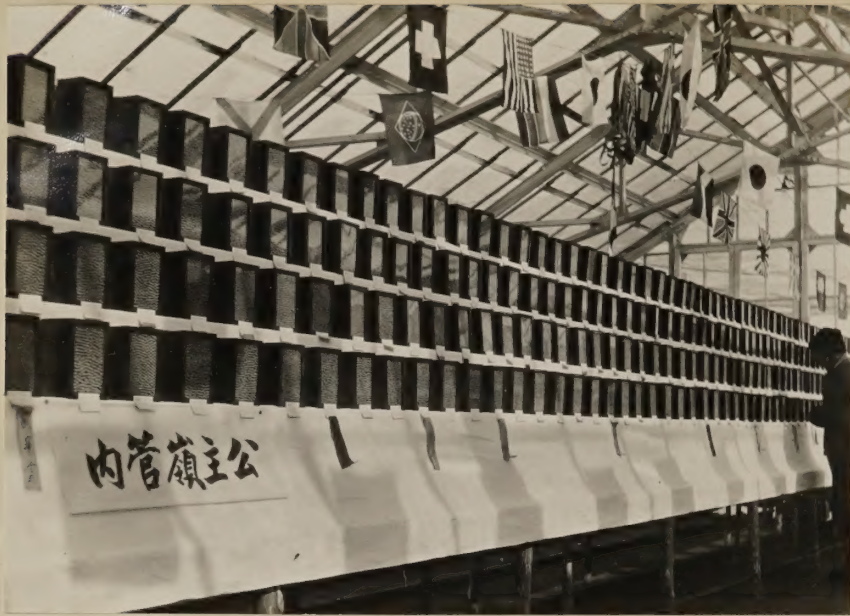
We had a short visit with Mr. Kosal of the animal husbandry department. He advised that he would not be able to supply us many of the legumes and grasses which he had promised us early in the spring. He was to visit Mongolia on a collecting trip during the summer but other work interfered so the trip was postponed until next season. He will collect seed next season and will be glad to obtain seed sufficient to send us.



Negative #46275. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria.
 Large Welcome Arch at main entrance of S. M. Ry. Exper. Sta.
 during Soybean Seed Fair. Columns and cross pieces made of
 soybean plants and welcome sign made of black and yellow
 soybean seed. (See 46268)



Negative #46276. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria.
 At the entrance gate leading to soybean seed exhibit. Dr.
 Nakamoto in center, Mr. Suyetako at left and one of Dr.
 Nakamoto's assistants at right. (See 46269)



Negative #46277. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria.

View of one section of the display of soybean seed samples
at the Soybean Seed Fair held at the Exper. Station.

See (46270-74-78)

Negative #46278. Soja max.

Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria.

Dr. Nakamoto, Director of the S.
M. Ry. Experiment Station, hold-
ing first prize seed sample of
the Changchun District.

(see 46270-74-77)



P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, November 29, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We put in the entire day on field trip report, preparing record sheets for observations and measurements and weights of persimmons which we will later bring in from the storage shed of Mr. Chi at Hsiang Tang, where we are getting temperature records.

H. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, November 29, 1930.
Kungchuling, Manchuria.

About 9:00 a.m. Mr. Kosai and a Chinese assistant called at the inn to take us to visit storage yards of Chinese grain merchants where considerable quantities of beans were being brought in by farmers.

At the first storage yard we found great activity along the soybean line. The large yard was filled with carts of beans. Most of the beans were in bags but with some carts the beans were in bulk, matting being used on the sides and bottom of the box and also a cover of matting.

The beans were measured from the carts, placed in bags and then carried and dumped in the Osier bins. Although we have been told that there is little injury to seed from the pod borer in the Kungchuling district, we found rather a large per cent of borer injury in the different lots examined.

Three storage places were visited during the morning and all were quite busy handling cart loads of soybeans. Some kaoliang, mung beans, and adzuki beans were also observed but in rather small quantities. At each of the storage places,

the grain merchants have inn accommodations for the farmers. At all places, the merchants gave us samples of seed that had come from different villages. All in all, the seed was of rather poor quality, showing lack of proper cleaning and storage.

At each of the storage places visited there were several guards around with rifles, generally there were three guards at the gate and a few others were scattered about the yard. Not so long ago, the merchant of one of the yards was taken from his quarters in the storage place by bandits and held for \$10,000 ransom. After his friends raised the required amount he was released.

After lunch three more storage yards were visited but we found about the same scenes. At each yard we were given samples of seed from different localities.

We left Kungchuling at 7:28 p.m. and arrived at Changchun at 8:30 p.m. where a S. M. Ry. man met us and helped us arrange for our trip to Harbin. After changing our Yen into Mex. dollars, we purchased railway and berth tickets, left Changchun at 11:39 p.m.



Negative #46279. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. General view showing Osier bins with soybeans and the fill-

ing of one of the bins in the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46280. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria.
General view in storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant
showing carts loaded with soybeans and the Osier bins in
which the beans are stored.



Negative #46281. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria.
View in storage yard of Chinese grain merchant. Bins filled
and partially filled with soybeans.



Negative #46282. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Showing cart loaded with sacks of soybeans, filled Osier bin on which they are placing a top, and filling a bin, in the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46283. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Manchurian cart loaded with sacks of soybeans in the storage yards of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46284. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. View showing carts loaded with bags of soybeans and the filling of Osier bins in the storage yards of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46285. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Cart loaded with soybeans in the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46286. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Close-up view of Manchurian cart filled with soybeans. The beans are brought in bulk by the farmer and matting used for bottom, sides and top.



Negative #46287. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Measuring soybeans from a Manchurian farmer's cart in storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46288. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Measuring the soybean seed from a Manchurian farmer's cart in the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46289. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Showing the measuring of soybean seed from a farmer's cart in the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46290. Soja max.
Soybean. Kungchuling, Manch-
uria. Typical Manchurian
farmer who has just come into
the Farmers' Inn yard with a
cart load of soybeans.



Negative #46291. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manch-
uria. General view showing filling of Osier bins with soy-
beans in storage yard of Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46292. Soia max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. View in the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant showing Osier bins filled and partly filled with soybeans. The group of men are measuring seed from a cart.



Negative #46293. Soia max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. View showing an Osier bin filled partially with soybean seed in storage yard of Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46294. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Filling Osier bins with soybeans in the storage yard of Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46295. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Filling an Osier bin with soybeans in the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46296. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Filling an Osier bin with soybeans in storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46297. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. View showing the filling of an Osier bin in the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46298. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Filling an Osier bin with soybeans in the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46299. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Filling an Osier bin with soybeans and placing the grass top on another bin in the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



negative # 46300. day meat. daymen. King's building, warehouse.
 General view of the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant
 and soybean oil mill.

6571



Negative # 46301. Daymont. Laydon. Kungshuling, Manchuria.
General view of the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative # 46312. Days most day from King shulung, Yunnan.
 General view showing storage & granaries in their line in
 storage yard & Chinese grain market.



negative # 46303. Soybean. Kungshuling. Manchuria.
 View of the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant and soybean
 oil mill. Numerous carts loaded with soybeans may be
 noted.

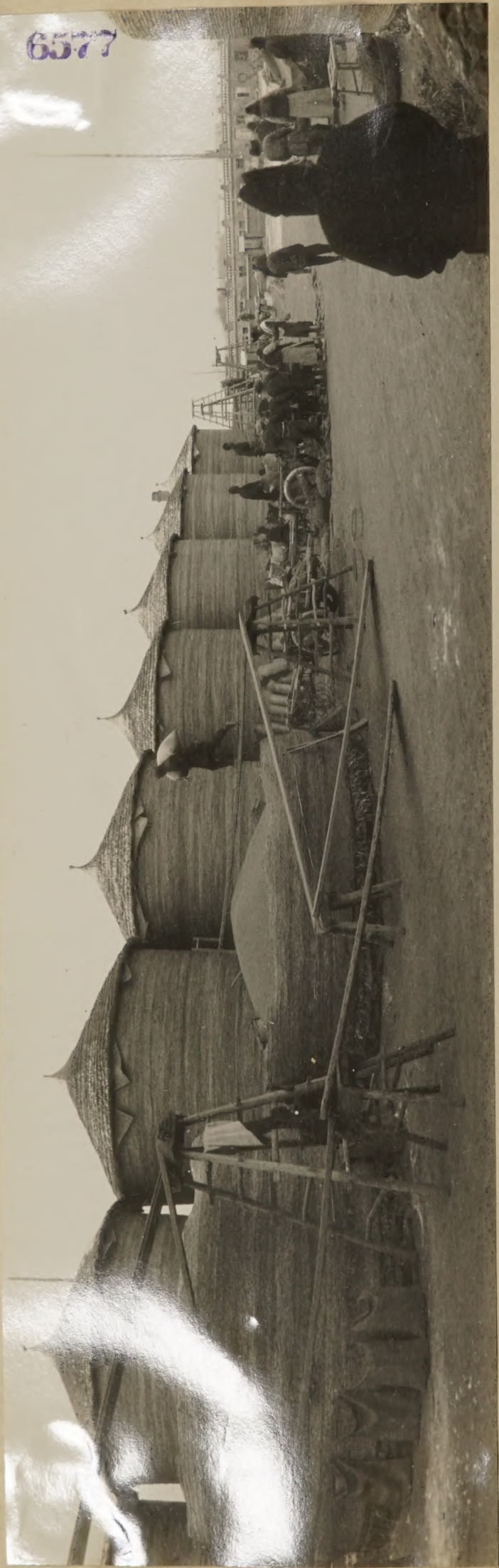
Negative #46304. Day most: Daytime. Tinny building, merchandise.
View showing storage yard of Chinese grain merchant with
cattle of beans just arrived. Also storage of beans in their bins.





negative # 46305. Soybean. Kungshuling, Manchuria.
View showing carts & sacks of soybeans just arrived in storage
yard of Chinese grain merchant.

6577

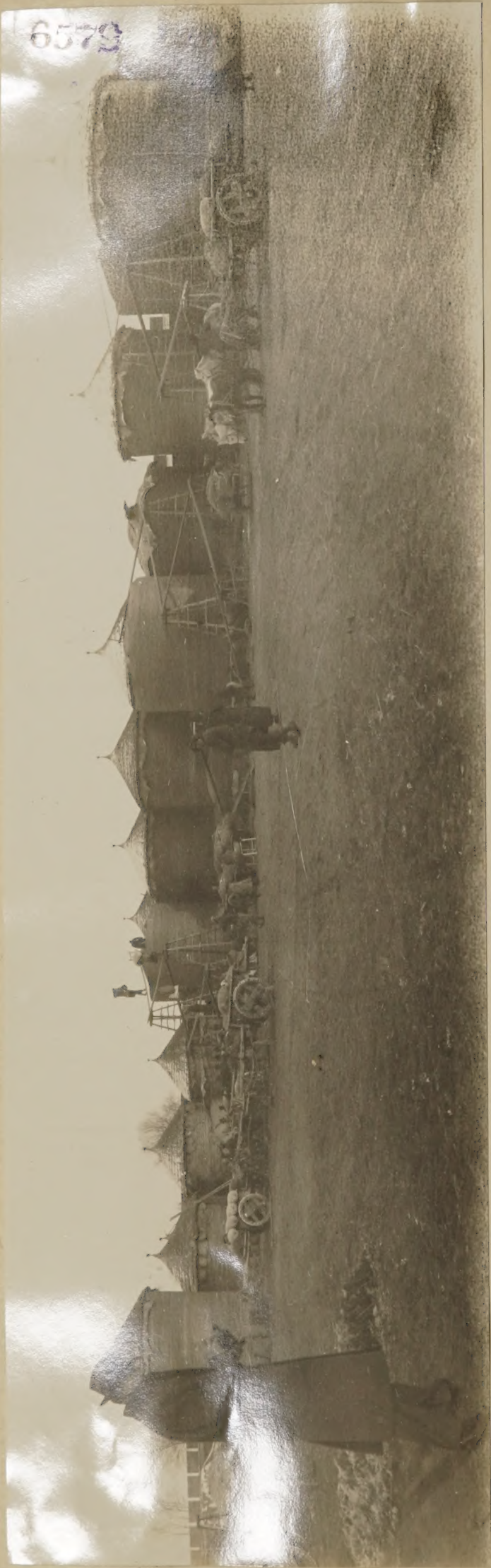


negative # 46307. Large mat. Soybean. Kungshuling, Manchuria.
 View in storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant showing measur-
 ing rack, filling bin with soybeans, and dried bins
 filled with soybeans.



Negative # 46307, Daya-mat, Daykwan, Tsing-shing, Manchuria.
 Busy scene in storage yard of Chinese grain merchant measuring
 beans from carts and feeding doves from with seed.

6579



Negative # 46507. Soybean. Kungshing. 7 tenchance
General view of storage yard of Chinese grain merchant showing
filling of steel bins with soybeans and beer bins filled
with soybeans.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, November 30, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We worked until noon weighing and calipering persimmons which we weighed with ounce gradation scales before hot water treatment and which we have been and still are periodically weighing and calipering, to determine how much they lose in weight and how long they will keep.

After tiffin I worked getting up back notes, and not, at 11:30 p.m., have not caught up, but am calling it a day and retiring.

The accompanying copy of a letter received today from Mr. Peter Liu dated Shanghai, November 27, 1930 is appreciated, because we did not ask him to write. It also shows something of his activities and what he is accomplishing.

Nov. 27th, 1930.
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Dorsett,

I am glad to tell you that I arrived in Shanghai safely on Wednesday evening. The next morning I called on some of my friends who are working as Cook's guides, and seems they are so happy to see I come.

I did not see any persimmons yet in Shanghai streets, but I was told by somebody that Hang Chow is a persimmon region, even the guides here they can not tell exactly where do they grown around that place.

I have already found and bought seven different kind of beans, cured and cooked in different ways, and five different kinds of raw beans. The natives are so wondered at what I am doing, and sometimes I got a whole bunch of

people watching me.

This evening it will be decided who will accompany me going to Hang Chow, and we will leave tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The soybeans, and adzuki beans are very much larger than we found around Peking. I am sure you will be enjoy to see them, when I take them back. Hope I can do well and have a successful trip.

With my best regards to your daughter Mrs. R. B. Dorsett.

Sincerely yours,

(s) Peter Liu.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Sunday, November 30, 1930.
Harbin, Manchuria.

Arrived at Harbin at 8:00 a.m. in the midst of a snow-storm which soon cleared up for it was too cold to snow much. We were met at the station by Mr. Kadano of the S. M. Ry. Harbin Office.

After breakfast, Mr. Kadano gave us some rather interesting data on the soybean situation in North Manchuria. At the present time the bean trade is very dull, much more so than in previous years. It is hard to predict just when the trade will become active as the demand from Europe is very slow. Bean production is about 15 per cent above average this season while prices are about one-half of those of last season. At present there are about 120,000 tons of 1929 beans in the storage yards of the Harbin district while in the storage yards in Harbin there are about 40,000 tons.

The centers of bean collection have shifted from last year. Anda has for many years been the largest collecting center for farmers in North Manchuria. Due to a refusal of a change in freight rate on beans by the C. E. Ry., the farmers are carting the beans to Sui-Hua, north of Harbin and to Nankou, north of Tsitsihar. From Nankou the beans go to Tsitsihar and down the Mongolian Ry. to Chinese ports and from Sui-Hua to Harbin and then either to Dairen or Vladivostok. Beans that go to Dairen for export must be inspected and graded whereas the beans going to Vladivostok are neither inspected nor graded. Along the C. E. Ry. beans are transported in open cars but upon reaching ChangChun

are transferred to box cars on the S. M. Ry.

We tried to get in touch with Professor Skvortzow during the day but found him out each time.

Standard form #1039
Approved by Comptroller
General U.S.
October 19, 1926.

STATEMENT TO ACCOUNTANT
ACCOUNTS RENDERED UNDER
AN ADVANCE OF FUNDS

Date: December 10, 1930.

Account of : P. H. Dorsett under an advance of funds made
under travel authority No: 312-P, dated July 1, 1930, and under bond
dated

Amount advanced		Amount	
Expended and not previously reimbursed:			
Date submitted	Period covered	Amount	
11-19-30	11-2 to 11-31/30.	\$400.50	
10-7-30	10-1-11-1 incl./30.	437.13	
12-10-30	11-1 to 11-30, 1930.	430.92	
		Total:	
		\$1,268.55	
		\$2,731.45	

Balance due United States kept in Nat. City Bank of N.Y.
I certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of my account, and
that I will continue in a travel status until: indefinitely, and that I
will have further need for this advance.

Signature-----
Agricultural Explorer.
(Official title)

1. Give duty status on first day of voucher period.

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT

Paid by { Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$ _____ } Cash, \$ _____, on _____, 19____

on Treasurer of the U.S. in favor of payee named

* If authority provides for travel to more than one point, time of arrival and departure from each should be stated in the body of the report.
† If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this report.

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and night explained)	SUB- VOCAL NO.	AMOUNT	
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER

MEMORANDUM

Agricultural Explorer.

(Additional statements by Department, Bureau, or Establishment, if deemed necessary)	(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)	(Payee will NOT use this space)	Differences	Account verified; correct for \$ _____		(Signature or initials)

FOR REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty	from _____, 19____, to _____, 19____, dated _____, 19____, under authority No. _____, as per itemized statement within,	AMOUNT		NOTATION
		Dollars	Cents	

Official Headquarters _____
Domicile _____
Residence _____
(For use of the Postal Service only)

PAID BY	(For use of Paying Office)	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Appropriation: _____ (Department, Bureau, or Establishment)	THE UNITED STATES, Dr. Dorsett	To U. S. Legation, Peking, China.	By _____ J. R. McCART, Comptroller General of the United States.
		Dept. Agriculture, Bureau Plant Industry.					

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
PRAUDIT
Certified for payment in the
sum of \$ _____
J. R. McCART, Comptroller General of the United States.

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses Including Per Diem

Voucher No. _____
No. _____

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Give duty status on first day of voucher period:

* Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, on March 18, 1929.

for temporary duty for approximate period

Approximate date of return to official headquarters indefinitely, 19indefinite2. State authorized allowance for per diem in lieu of subsistence: \$ 7.00 †

3. State authorized allowance for actual subsistence expenses: Not to exceed \$ _____ † per day.

* If authority provides for travel to more than one point, time of arrival and departure from each should be stated in the body of the account in ical order.

† If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this voucher.

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOU. NO.	AMOUNT		NO.
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
30 Nov.				Max. \$	
1	Riksha, official.			30	
	Road toll, Yen Ching University Agri. Exp. Station.			50	
	Official postage.			52	
2	Riksha, official.			35	
3	Riksha, Liu & self, 1 day, official @ 1.50 ea.			3 00	
4	Road toll for auto Tung Chow.			80	
4	4 seed bags of beans @.025			10	
	1 Centigrade thermometer from 30° below to 200° / above, official.			2 65	
	2 Rikshas, Liu & self (morning) to persimmon curing yard, official. @.75 ea.			1 50	
	Tip to persimmon man for picture privilege/ offic.			40	
	3 Rikshas, Liu, assistant & self to persimmon yard, official. @1.20			3 60	
	Owner of persimmon process kiln for privilege of getting all night temperature records.			2 70	
5	Riksha, official.			30	
	Hartung Photo Shop.	1		83 52	
	China Garage.	2		31 60	
	Road toll, Tang Shan.			1 10	
	3 Donkeys & donkey boys Liu, assistant & self Tang Shan to persimmon storage yd. Hsiang Tang.			3 00	
	Tip to boy handling persimmons in storage yd./ offic.			40	
	Coolie carrying 3 cameras, official.			1 20	
6	1 doz. small glass ink droppers, offic. @.20 ea.			1 20	
	Coolie collecting wild legume seed at Great Wall/ offic.			2 00	
	Halls, official.			70	
7	Road toll, Tang Shan. offic.			1 10	

Donkeys & donkey boys Tang Shan-Haiang Tang				
ret. Morse, Suyetake, Liu & Dorsett	1.20 ea.			6588
Coolies carrying trunk in which clock recording thermometer is mounted, official	1.90 ea.			
Coolie assisting in handling persimmons, offic.	1.60			
Lg. bottle photo paste.	1.00			
Riksha, official.	40			
Donkeys & donkey boys to Chen Kuo Ssu to get/	1.20			
road toll to Pa Ts Chu.	1.00			
Temple tip for securing seed in temple grounds.	1.70			
above, official	2.65			
Centigrade thermometers 30 below zero to 200/	5.30			
pcs. bamboo cane each 36" long with partitions punched out, official,	1.20			
taxi about city getting official supplies.	4.50			
Riksha, official.	1.00			
1 Kitchen balance, ozs. & lbs. official.	6.90			
use of heated rood at persimmon processing establishment while making temp. records over night.	2.80			
Rikshas, Liu and self, official	80			
Hartung Photo Shop.	3	69	34	
China Garage.	4	32	65	
Chieng Yu Lan for the privilege of making temp. records hourly in persimmon processing kiln from about 7 p.m. on 11th to 7 a.m. on 12th official.		6	00	
Total coolie handling 2 official cameras.			10	
75 persimmons for measurements, weights & observation	100, official.		2	00
1 Pc. 6' matting used over persimmons in kiln./			1	00
Schmidt & Co.	5	37	65	
450 (making) ea. grain bags, official	100, official.		8	10
1 Ball twine for seed bags.			40	
Riksha, official.			60	
Road toll to Tang Shan.			1	10
TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)			337	48

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

[illegible]

MEMORANDUM OF TRAVEL PERFORMED UPON TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS

(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

P. H. Dorsett.

30			
ov.			Hex. 4
			337 48
14	Guide to show us the road for auto from Tang Shan to persimmon storage at Hsiang Tang, which will, as a rule, save hiring, each week, donkeys & donkey boys.		1 40
	and weights @.027. offic.		
15	60 Persimmons for measurements, notes/		1 62
	2 Rikshas self & Lie, offic. @.25		50
	measuring persimmons, official.		
	Making 1 sm. wooden caliper for /		2 00
16	Riksha, official.		40
	Riksha, self & Liu, official. @.50 ea.		1 00
19	Official postage.		50
	Peter Liu.	6	4 70
	Peter Liu.	7	34 60
	Peter Liu.	8	10 00
20	Yung Hsing Stationery Co.	9	8 55
	Riksha, official.		60
	2 Rikshas Liu & self, official @.40		80
	Official postage		1 99
21	Road toll Hsiang Tang.		1 10
	Sm. seed sample, official.		10
	3 coolies rolling a large stone from a bridge to enable us to make future trips to Hsiang Tang by auto instead of by donkey. @.866 ea. Official.		2 60
	Hotel porter handling 2 off. cameras.		10
22	India ink, drawing purposes, official.		90
	official.		80
	1 Artgum cleaner, cleaning drawings./		

P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer.

I have not found it either practicable or advantageous to get subvouchers for expenditures except such as are included with this account.

December 9, 1930.

30	Nov.	Mikaha, official.	2	Mikaha, Liu and self, offic. .55	1	10	30
29		Official postage.				50	
28		Hartung Photo Shop.	10			46	96
27		Yung Hsing Stationery Co. thermometer pens, offic. .35	11			14	10
26		3 sm. bottles for 3 colored ink for/				1	05
		Road toll Hsiang Yang.				1	10
		China Garage.	12			53	50
30		Yen Hi Chat.	13			12	00
		Peter Liu. (U.S. Gold)	14			60	00
		P. H. Dorsett per diem allowance from Nov. 1-30 incl. @ \$7.00 per day.				210	00
		Total in Mex. \$				542	35
		Mex. \$542.35 reduced to U.S. \$ at the rate of .2967 as per slip included with Sept. acc. & dated Sept. 23, 1930				160	92
		Total in U.S. \$				430	92

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

November 1, 1930

November 30, 1930.

Peiping,
China.Inspected Agri. Exp. Fair at Yen Ching Univ.
Worked on report. Arranged
pictures. Worked on expense
account for October.

c/o U.S. Legation, Peiping, China.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

Nov. 1, 1930

Nov. 30, 1930.

- 2 Peiping, China. Worked on official correspondence and on trip report.
- 3 Peiping, China. In conference with Dr. Tso concerning soybean milk and its utilization. Inspected soysauce and soybean jam factory. Inspected persimmon processing establishment.
- 4 Peiping, China. Visited Agri. Fair at Tung Chow. Visited persimmon processing establishment in regard to securing temperature readings.
- 5 Peiping, China. Visited persimmon storage yards in vicinity of Tang Shan. Lv. Peiping about 9 a.m. returned about 6 p.m.
- 6 Peiping, China. Unpacked and regulated clock thermometer. Got things ready to go to Hsiang Tang in vicinity of Tang Shan tomorrow.
- 7 Peiping & Hsiang Tang, China. Lv. about 8:30 a.m. for Hsiang Tang where we installed recording thermometer in open storage persimmon bed. Ret. Peiping about 4:30 p.m. Attended to official duties. Worked on field trip report and
- 8 Peiping, China. other official work

c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

Nov. 1, 1930

Nov. 30, 1930.

Peiping,
China.

Worked on photo material and other official matter. Went to Pa Ta Chai to secure seed from the grounds of a temple there. Lv. Peiping about 2 p.m. ret. about 6 p.m.

Peiping,
China.

Wrote up seed collected yesterday. Worked on field trip report & in writing legends for pictures made recently.

Peiping,
China.

Getting temperature records of persimmons being hot water treated. Securing information in regard to this most interesting problem.

Peiping,
China.

Obtaining notes & information as well as pictures on persimmons, curing, etc.

Peiping,
China.

Made notes on persimmons under observation. Wrote up report & attended to other official matters.

Peiping,
& Hsiang
Tang, China.

Went to Hsiang Tang to change chart on recording thermometer. Made notes and observations on winter storage of persimmons.

Peiping,
China.

Worked on pictures and report. Wrote official correspondence.

c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

November 1

November 30, 1930.

- 16 Peiping, China. Spent practically entire day recording weights and measurements of Chinese persimmons under our observation.
- 17 Peiping, China. Worked on October expense account. Attended other official matters.
- 18 Peiping, China. Finished October expense account, wrote official correspondence. Packed plant material & seeds for shipping to Washington.
- 19 Peiping, China. Wrote official correspondence. Delivered p.p.p. to Legation. Worked on official correspondence, wrote notes and legends on photo jackets.
20. Peiping, China. Wrote up seed. Wrote official correspondence and attended to other official duties.
- 21 Peiping & Hsiang Tang, China. Went to persimmon storage in vicinity of Hsiang Tang, changed chart, made notes & secured information. Lv. Peiping 9:15 a.m. Ret. about 5 p.m. Made still & motion pictures at storage yard.
- 22 Peiping, China. Weighed, measured and made notes on persimmons. Wrote up field trip report; attended to other official matters.

c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

Nov. 1

November 30, 1930.

- 23 Peiping, China. Wrote official correspondence. Wrote up report and attended to other official duties.
- 24 Peiping, China. Wrote up notes, worked with field trip report. Made drawings in regard to persimmon treatment.
- 25 Peiping, China. Worked on official correspondence, wrote up photo jackets.
- 26 Peiping, China. Completed drawings started the other day. Attended to other official matters.
- 27 Peiping, China. Wrote photo jackets. Attended to other official duties.
- 28 Peiping, China. Lv. Peiping 9:00 a.m. for Hsiang Tang. Ret. " about 2:00 p.m. Changed chart at persimmon storage yard, secured ~~him~~ information and notes.
- 29 Peiping, China. Worked on field trip report, preparing record sheets. Wrote up notes & attended to other official duties.

c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

P. H. Dorsett.

Foreign Plant Introduction.

Nov. 1

November 30, 1930.

Feiping,
China.

Weighed and calipered persimmons
under observation and wrote up
notes concerning same.
Worked on field trip report.

30

3

Hartung Photo Shop.
Peiping, China.
Nov. 12, 1930.

Photo work & supplies as follows: Nov. 7, 1930.

33 prts. 4x12 @.25	8 25
Dev. 21 flm. 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 @	
.45 Mex. per doz.	75
93 prts. 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 @.08	7 44
Dev. 1 doz. 5x7 flm.	70
103 prts. 5x7 @.20	20 60
2 Enlghts col. @2.20	4 40
6 rolls Kodak flm.	
#103, 6 exps. @ 1.90	11 40
57 4x12 prts. @.25	14 25
Nov. 12, 1930. Dev. 3	
doz @ 5 flm. 3 1/2 x 4 1/2	1 55
	69 34

12th

November 1930
P. H. Dorsett

Sixty-nine & 34/100

17

4

China Garage.

Peiping, China.

Nov. 12, 1930.

Official use of
auto as follows:

Nov. 7, auto Tang Shan
& ret., Morse, Sycamore,
Liu & Dorsett with 5
cameras. 16 00

Nov. 9, Auto Liu, self
& two cameras Pa Ta
Chu for seed to send
to Dept. & ret. 10 80

Nov. 12, chasing about
city getting supplies
& equipment for making
temp. of persimmons
during hotwater treat- 5 85
ment, official.
32 65

12th

November 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Thirty-two & 65/100

14

5

Schmidt & Co.,
Peiping, China.
Nov. 13, 1930.

1 pce. Roberval
Scale 3 kilos. No.1055 19 65
1 Set weights. 500
gram No.1305. 18 00
Official use in
weighing persimmons
and other fruits.
Official.

37 65

13th
November 1930
P. H. Dorsett
Thirty-seven & 65/100

14

6

Enter Liu,
Peiping, China.
Nov. 17, 1930.

official trip Liu &
assistant, Yen, Hankou, Fa
Hua Sau & return via Tang
Shan, collecting seed which
could not be secured earlier
in the season. Nov. 17, 1930.
3 Bikhshas, Liu, interp., Yen,
assistant, & luggage, 3 00
to Ry. Sta. Sta.
coolie Hsiehshen Sta. 20
2, 3rd C. tickets
Peiping-Hankou, Liu
& Yen @ .75 ea. 1 50
Official. (Cont. next
S.V.) 4 70

19th
November 1930
P. H. Dorsett
Four and 70/100

14
7
Peter Liu

Peiping, China.

Nov. 19, 1930

Offic. trip cont.

Nov. 18, 1930. 3 coolies at
Fa Hua Sau assisting in coll.
seed @.80 ea. 2 40

Nov. 19. 3 Donkeys &
D. boys for 3 days.
Nankou-Fa Hua Sau -
Tang Shan @2.333 ea.
per day. 21 00

Auto Tang Shan-Peiping
No bus running after
they reached TangShan 10 10
Road toll 1 10

34 60

19 th

Nov. 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Thirty-four & 60/100

8

Peter Liu,
Peiping, China.
Nov. 19, 1930.

Liu's per dies
allowance while on official
trip to Hankou, Fa Hua Ssu
& Tang Shan, 7:45 a.m.
Nov. 17th to about 7:00
p.m. Nov. 19th, 2½
days @ L.C. 2.50 6 25

Yen's per dies allow-
ance for same period.
@ L.C. 1.50 3 75

20 00

15th
November 1930
P.H. Dorsett
Ten and 00/100

9

Yung Hsing Stationery
Co. Peiping, China.
Nov. 20, 1930.

supplies as follows:

Official. Small photo paste.	35
1 Pen & pencil compass	1 00
1 6" triangle.	1 00
1 8" triangle	1 25
2 Hard drawing pencils/	50
1 Sm. 6" wooden ruler	25
1 Drawing board.	2 00
12 sheets drawing paper 18"x24" @ .10	1 20
2 sheets tracing paper 18"x24" @ .10	20
	8 55

20th
November 1930
P. H. Dorsett
Eight and 55/100

Hartung Photo Shop.
 Peiping, China.
 Nov. 25, 1930

Photo work as follows:

Nov. 15, 1930. 140 prts	
3 1/2 x 4 1/2 @ .08	11 20
Dev. 2 Kodak rolls	
#103 @ .25	50
Dev. 1 doz 5x7 flm.	70
86 prts. 5x7 @ .20	17 20
Dev. 16' st. no. pic. flm.	70
1 col enlgt. @ 2.20	2 20
Nov. 22. 1 doz @ 7 flm.	
3 1/2 x 4 1/2 @ .45 per doz.	70
96 prts. 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 @ .08	7 68
Nov. 25. 16 prt 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 @ .08	1 28
4 Enlghts 9x11 @ 1.20	4 80
	46 96

25th
 November 1930
 P. H. Dorsett.
 Forty-six & 96/100

//

Yung Heing Stationery
Co. Peiping, China.
November 27, 1930

1 Graduated tri- angular scale	6 50
1 Yd. tracing cloth 42" wide	2 80
1 Ink drawing pen.	1 80
1 Eoz. steel pen points	30
1 Box paper clips.	20
1 Sm. box thumb tacks	40
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint ink.	1 20
1 T-Square 18"	90

14 10

27th
November 1930
P. H. Dorsett
Fourteen and 10/100

12

China Garage

Peiping, China.

November 28, 1930

Official use of
auto as follows:

Nov. 13, auto about	5 50
city on office business.	
Nov. 14, Auto Peiping-	
Hsiang Tang, 4 mi.	
beyond Tang Shan to	
persimmon storage beds,	
official.	16 00
21 Nov. Auto Peiping-	
Hsiang Tang, office.	16 00
Nov. 23, auto Peiping-	
Hsiang Tang, office.	16 00

53 50

28th

November 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Fifty-three & 50/100

13

Yen Xi Chai

Peiping, China.

November 30, 1930

services as
assistant for collecting,
cleaning seed and such
other assistance as
is required. Salary
for one month, Nov-
ember 1 to 30 incl.
Paid in L. C. 12 00

12 00

30th

November 1930

R. H. Dorsett

Twelve and no/100

Feb. 7, 1929.

July 1, 1930

4,000.00

3/8/30
9/20/30
11/6/30
12/26/30

2/1/30-2/28/30
8/1/30-8/31/30
10/1/30-10/31/30
11/1/30-11/30/30

334.78
429.52
460.35
482.65

Net. City of N.Y. & cash

1,707.30
2,292.70

Indefinitely

Agricultural Explorer.

REC'D ON
MAY 19 1964

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem

MEMORANDUM

U. S. _____
(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)
Appropriation: _____
THE UNITED STATES, D. C. To _____
(Payee) _____
c/o - American Consul, Tokyo, Japan.

Address _____
Official Headquarters _____
Domicile _____
Residence _____
(For use of the Postal Service only)

For Reimbursement of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty
from _____, 19____, to _____, 19____,
as per itemized statement within, under authority _____
\$ _____

AMOUNT		NOTATION
Dollars	Cents	
482	65	

(Additional statements by Department,
Bureau, or Establishment,
if deemed necessary)

(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)

(Payee will NOT use this space)
Differences _____
Account verified; correct for \$ _____
(Signature or Initials) _____

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the above account and schedule annexed are just and true in all respects; that the distances for which charge is made have been actually and necessarily traveled on the dates therein specified; that the amounts as charged, other than for per diem in lieu of subsistence, have been actually paid by me for travel and other expenses incurred on official business only; that no part of the account has been paid by the United States, but the full amount is just due; that all expenditures included in said account other than my own personal travel expenses were made under prior authority, except for such expenditures by a disbursing officer of the United States, and the public necessity; that it was not, for reasons stated herein, feasible to have payment made for such expenditures by a disbursing officer of the United States, and the expenses for which no vouchers were obtained were made under such circumstances as to render the taking of vouchers impracticable.

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT SIGN

(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Recommended for approval: _____

Signature _____
(Immediate Supervising Official)

Title _____

I certify that the services have been performed and the expenses incurred as stated in the above account, except as noted; that they were necessary and proper; that the annexed statement has been examined, and that the amounts claimed are just and reasonable, except as noted.

Approved for \$ _____

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT SIGN

Title _____

Paid by _____

Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$ _____

Cash, \$ _____, on _____, 19____, Signature of payee _____

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE 19	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
	Yokohama, Japan two years indefinite 7.00				
30					
1	official postage			60	
3	rickshas-interpreter & self-6 hrs.-to Peking, Md.			3 00	
3	coll. and soy sauce factories-Peking, China.			2 00	
5	rickshas-interpreter & self-4 hrs.-to Peking, Md.			79 50	
5	coll. soybean milk laboratory-Peking, China.			9 00	
9	ry. fare (1-C)-Chinese Ry.-Peking, China to Mukden,			80	
9	Manchuria-interpreter & self.				
9	sleeping compart. (1-C)-Peking, China to Mukden.				
9	Manchuria-interpreter & self.				
9	transfer official baggage hotel to ry. station-				
9	Peking, China.				
9	left Peking, China at 8.25 A.M.				
10	arr. at Mukden, Manchuria 6 A.M.				
	total expenses in Mexican dollars			Mex. \$ 94 90	
	total expenses in Mex. in Gold yen at rate of 1.74			¥ 54 54	
	per yen as per inclosed exchange slip				
	porter to carry luggage from Chinese Ry. sta. to			1 00	
10	S. M. Ry. sta., Mukden, Manchuria			22 20	
	ry. fare (2-C)-S. M. Ry.-Mukden to Dairen, Manchuria-			3 00	
10	interpreter & self			50	
	express tickets (2-C)-Mukden to Dairen, Manchuria-				
10	interpreter & self.				
	porter to carry baggage at ry. sta. at Dairen,				
10	Manchuria				
10	left Mukden, Manchuria at 1.26 P.M.				
10	arr. Dairen, Manchuria at 8.00 P.M.				
10	taxi-ry. sta. to hotel-Dairen, Manchuria			50	
	9 days travel allowance-interpreter-from 12 A.M.			75 13	
11	Nov. 1 to 8 P.M. Nov. 10 at \$7.50 per day	1			
	st. car fare-office to S. M. Ry. yards & return-			20	
13	interpreter & self-Dairen, Manchuria.			20	
	st. car fare-office to Dairen wharves and return-			40	
14	interpreter & self.			2 74	
14	2 jars paste for official use			2 74	
	parcel post-pkg. #229-seed and plant material-to				
15	Washington, D.C.				
	parcel post-pkg. #330-seed and plant material-to				
15	Washington, D.C.				

15	113 prints-3 1/4 x 4 1/4 at 6 sen each	2	7 03	6602
15	official postage		1 20	
17	official postage		76	
	bus fare-Dairen to Chinchou, Manchuria and return		2 00	
13	interpreter & self		2 74	
	parcel post pkg. seed material-to Washington,		52	
19	D.C.		45	
19	official postage		20	
	parcel post pkg.-moss-to P.H.Borsett, Peking,		25 00	
20	China		20	
	st. car fare-office to soybean oil mill and return		1 20	
22	interpreter & self		1 50	
	5 rolls of motion picture negative film-32 1/2 feet		3 30	
22	each- at ¥5. per roll		20	
	st. car fare-office to Dairen wharves and return-		1 20	
24	interpreter & self		1 50	
	parcel post pkg.-cuttings-to P.H.Borsett, Peking,		1 50	
25	China		25 30	
25	typewriter ribbon-official		4 00	
25	repair of typewriter		36	
	ry.fare(2-C)B.M.Ry.-Dairen to Kungchuling, Man-		50	
26	churia, interpreter & self		50	
	express tickets(2-C) Dairen to Kungchuling, Man-		4 50	
26	churia-interpreter & self		50	
26	official postage		4 50	
26	taxi-hotel to sta.with official baggage, Dairen		50	
	porter to handle baggage through Chinese Customs-		50	
26	Dairen.		50	
26	repair of three official trunks at ¥1.50 each		50	
26	left Dairen at 9 A.M.			
26	arr. Kungchuling, Manchuria at 7.23 P.M.			
	transfer official baggage from ry.sta. to inn-			
26	Kungchuling.			
	hacha hire-4 hours A.M.-to visit soybean storage			
29	yards-Kungchuling			
	hacha hire-4 hours P.M.-to visit soybean oil mill			
29	and storage yards			
	ry.fare(2-C)-Kungchuling to Changchun, Manchuria-			
29	interpreter & self			
	express tickets(2-C)-Kungchuling to Changchun,			
29	Manchuria-interpreter and self			
	transfer of official baggage from inn to ry.sta.			
29	Kungchuling			
29	left Kungchuling at 7.23 P.M.			
			265 16	

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

6604

MEMORANDUM

Payee.....

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE 19 30	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
	Brought forward			265 16	
29	arr. at Changchun 8.30 P.M.				
29	ry. fare (1-C)-C.E. Ry.-Changchun to Har-			23 42	
29	bin, Manchuria-interpreter & self				
29	sleeping compart. (1-C)-Changchun to			9 62	
29	Harbin-interpreter & self				
29	porter to handle baggage from S.W. Ry.			1 00	
29	sta. to C.E. Ry. Changchun				
29	left Changchung at 11.39 P.M.				
30	arr. Harbin, Manchuria at 8 A.M.				
30	taxi-ry. sta. to hotel, Harbin			5 00	
30	transfer of official luggage from ry.			60	
30	sta. to hotel				
30	police registration fee-Harbin			1 00	
30	taxi hire- to visit soybean storage			3 00	
30	yards in and near Harbin				
30	4 1/2 days' travel allowance-interpreter-	4		33 75	
30	9 A.M. Nov. 26-12 midnight, Nov. 30 at \$7.50 per day.				
30	rent storage & office room-Gonia Bldg.			50 00	
30	Nov. 1-30- 1 mo. at \$50. per mo	5			
30	salary-interpreter-Nov. 1 to Nov. 30-			160 00	
30	one month at \$160. per mo.	6			
	total expenses in Japanese Gold yen			548 05	
	total expenses in Japanese yen in U.S.			272 65	
	Gold at exchange rate of 2.4975 as per				
	exchange slip submitted with April,				
	1930 expense account				
30	30 days travel allowance-Nov. 1 to Nov.		210 00		
30	30 at \$7.00 per day				

6605

210	00 272	65
-----	--------	----

EXPERIMENTAL

SUB-
VOUCHER
NUMBER

OTHER

SUBSISTENCE

NOTATIONS

DATE 19

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction.

November 1

November 30, 1930

Peking.
China.

Visited Yenching University
to look over seed and pro-
duct fair.

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction.

November 1

November 30, 1930.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 2 | Peking,
China. | Worked on October expense
account and wrote official
correspondence. |
| 3 | Peking,
China. | Visited Peking Medical College
re soybean milk. Visited
soy sauce factories. |
| 4 | Peking &
Tung-chien
China. | Visited agricultural fair
and collected seed at the
village grain stores. |
| 5 | Peking,
China. | Inspected soybean milk
laboratory and manufacture
of soybean milk. |
| 6 | Nankow,
China. | Visited agricultural regions
between Nankow and Peking. |
| 7 | Hsiang Tang,
China. | Visited persimmon storage
beds in this village. |
| 8 | Peking,
China. | Wrote up soybean notes
and official correspondence. |

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction.

November 1

November 30, 1930

Left Peking at 8:25 A.M.

En route

9

Left Mukden at 1.26 P.M.

En route

Arr. Mukden at 6:00 A.M.

10

Arr. Dairen at 8:00 P.M.

Dairen, Man- Developed films of motion
churia. and still pictures.

11

Visited seed collector for seeds
and stores for products.

12

Dairen,
Manchuria.

Wrote up seed samples. Visited
Dairen, Agr. Bureau of S.M.Ry for
Manchuria. information on Manchurian
soybean.

13

Collected seed samples at
Dairen wharves and wrote
up seed samples.

14

Dairen,
Manchuria.

Packed and mailed parcels of
seed. Wrote up motion and
still pictures.

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Dairen,
Manchuria.

W. J. Morse.

Foreign Plant Introduction

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- 16 Dairen, Wrote official notes and
Manchuria. correspondence.
- 17 Dairen, Wrote up seed samples and
Manchuria. visited Agr. Bureau of the
S.M.Ry. Co.
- 18 Chinchou, Visited Kwangtung Govt.
Manchuria. Exper. Sta. for data and
plant material. Wrote up
seed samples.
- 19 Dairen, Wrote up seed samples and
Manchuria. official notes. Worked on
motion picture films.
- 20 Dairen, Visited S.M. Ry. Motion Picture
Manchuria. Laboratory with regard to
soybean transportation and
storage films. Wrote up seed samples.
- 21 Dairen, Worked on soybean data for
Manchuria. Manchurian and worked on motion
picture films.
- 22 Dairen, Visited soybean oil mill
Manchuria. and oil cake storage ware-
houses in the S.M.Ry. storage
yards.

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- 23 Dairen, Manchuria Wrote official correspondence and worked on official notes.
- 24 Dairen, Manchuria. Visited Dairen Wharves to obtain pictures and data on storage and transportation of soybeans and products.
- 25 Dairen, Manchuria. Packed parcels and visited S.M. Ry. Agr. Bureau with reference to soybean oil cake in Japan.
- 26 En route. Left Dairen at 9:00 A.M. Arr. at Kungchuling at 7:28 P.M.
- 27 Kungchuling, Manchuria. Attended soybean seed fair and soybean exhibits of S.M. Ry. Exper. Sta.
- 28 Kungchuling, Manchuria. Attended soybean seed fair, collected seed samples and data on Manchurian soybeans.
- 29 Kungchuling, Manchuria. Visited storage yards of Chinese merchants taking pictures of marketing and storing soybeans. Collected seed samples. Left Kungchuling at 7:28 P.M. Arr. Changchung at 8:30 P.M. Left Changchung 11:39 P.M.

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Harbin,
Manchuria.Visited Chinese merchants'
yards and river storage
yards re soybean storage.

